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1958 FARM SURVEY REPORT

No. 1

Expenditures, Receipts, and Farm Capital

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Agriculture Division

Special Projects Section

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Agriculture Division

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PREFACE

This is the first in a series of publications dealing with the Farm Survey and Census.

This publication contains the aggregate information gathered in the 1958 Farm Survey. It is based mainly on data collected by the Bureau of Statistics from the returns received by the various provincial departments of agriculture. The returns are for farms, by region and province, throughout the country. The survey covers all farm holdings in Canada by the year 1958. Data are presented in tables, graphs, and maps, and include information on farm size, farm labour, farm income and other characteristics of the farm industry in Canada's rural economy.

1958 FARM SURVEY REPORT

No. 1

Expenditures, Receipts, and Farm Capital

The survey was conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with the provincial departments of agriculture. The survey was designed to provide a picture of the farm industry in Canada, and to help the government in its planning and policy-making. The survey also provides a basis for the preparation of agricultural statistics and the analysis of the potential factors in the survey.

In view of the fact that interest in the survey and relevance of this report, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is requested, to the extent that resources permit, to furnish requests for publications not yet published, but for which complete data have not yet been available. Requests concerning the availability of additional publications from this survey should be addressed to the Director, Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Unpublished manuscripts or reports to the different individuals and organizations that contributed to the development of this survey. The final report will be submitted to the Minister of Trade and Commerce for consideration. The compilation of the data in the thousands of pages of personal interview, and was highly appreciated. It is hoped that the final and most important results of the survey studies are

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PREFACE

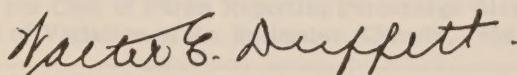
This is the first in a series of publications arising from the 1958 Survey of Farm Expenditures and Income.

This publication contains the aggregates estimated from the farm survey showing the capital held on farms, major components and patterns of farm expenditures and receipts, and the off-farm income received by farmers and their families. The estimates are for Canada, by region and province (excluding Newfoundland) for the specified survey year and cover all farm holdings as defined by the 1951 and 1956 Census of Agriculture. Future publications will contain analyses in more detail with cross-classifications according to size, type, tenure and other characteristics of farms for a clearer insight into the nature of Canada's farming industry.

The fact that the survey on which this report is based is the most comprehensive, and at the same time, the most detailed survey of Canadian agriculture thus far undertaken, involved complexities and a scale of operation which were inevitably time-consuming. Preparation of tabulation requirements, writing and testing computer programmes, pressure on computer running time, and checking and analysing the results proved time-consuming well beyond expectations. The pioneer nature of the survey, and the "first time" experience with computer tabulation, complicated by excessive staff turnover and the advent of the 1961 census were the principal factors in the delay.

In view of the time lapse between the survey and release of this report, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is prepared, to the extent that resources permit, to fulfill requests for tabulations not yet published, but for which computer print outs are available. Inquiries concerning the availability of additional statistics from this survey should be addressed to the Director, Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grateful acknowledgement is tendered to the numerous individuals and organizations that contributed to the development of this survey. The freely provided consultation and direct participation in the survey were invaluable in achieving its completion. The co-operation of the respondents, thousands of farm people, was of paramount importance, and was highly appreciated. It is hoped that all will gain additional rewards as the results of the survey studies are released.



Dominion Statistician

SYMBOLS

- .. to indicate figures are not available.
- ... to indicate the figure may not be shown for some reason such as fewer than three farms or families reporting.
- to indicate nil or zero.
- to indicate less than 500 or less than 0.5.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION

The coefficient of variation is a percentage measure of the sampling error of an estimate. It permits a comparison of the precision in estimation of two or more different characteristics. Further, there is a 95 per cent probability that estimates computed from other samples of the same size would not diverge above or below the published estimate by more than twice the coefficient of variation. e.g. an estimate of 400 with a c.v. of 2.5 per cent shows that the range at the 95 per cent confidence level would be 380 to 420. i.e. $(400 \pm 2 \times .025)$.

TECHNICAL DETAIL

Researchers that require more technical detail than is contained in this report may apply to the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics for further information of a specific nature and for copies of the schedule used in the survey.

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INTRODUCTION

The project, of which this release is a part, resulted from the combined efforts of several divisions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It was under the general direction of the Agriculture Division with the direct participation of the Canada Department of Agriculture and other agencies. An executive committee, with members representing all the departments involved, was largely responsible for defining the objectives of the survey and for approving plans for the conduct of field work. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics conducted the field work with assistance from the Department of Agriculture whose staff checked the quality of the returns in the field. Subsequently, at the Bureau, the large amount of data collected was edited and prepared for tabulation and analysis. Wherever possible, an electronic computer was used to compile the data.

The survey was undertaken primarily to fill agricultural statistical gaps which had accumulated over twenty years. Comprehensive expenditure data covering the complex of farm business and living costs had not been available since a pre-war survey in 1938. After the 1941 Census, available data on farm expenditures and certain details of farm income had been scanty. At the same time, little was known about off-farm income. Except for small-scale economic surveys isolated in time and space, there was little information on rates of use and on the per unit operating costs of resources used in Canadian agriculture.

For annual farm finance statistics, benchmark data had been provided by the periodic Censuses of Agriculture up to 1941, but in later censuses the expenditure data collected were limited to a few principal items. Also, there was a growing need for improved price indexes pertinent to the different types of farms, and farm-family populations, in the various regions and provinces of Canada.¹ The survey was a necessary step towards improving the coverage and quality of agricultural statistics at present available in Canada.

In the main, the survey objective of obtaining estimates of major expenditure items within plus or minus 10 per cent sampling error was met. For farm receipt items, sampling error was satisfactory, but non-sampling error appeared to be significantly high. This is generally the experience of one-call surveys, especially when farm operators are asked to recall happenings throughout a year. Comparisons with a similar survey undertaken in the United States indicate similar divergences from so-called "true" estimates.

This report stresses the fact that estimates derived from the survey are subject to both sampling and non-sampling error. The coefficient of variation

or percentage sampling error is published, when available, with each aggregate, and the extent of non-sampling error is appraised in so far as it is possible to do so.

Because of the vast array of data collected, the results of the survey are expected to be useful for many purposes other than meeting the specific needs of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the participating agencies. However, the survey, extensive as it is, does not accommodate all the uses to which users must like to put it. Consequently, before attempting to interpret the published data, it is important that the reader understand the limitations that are described in the following text.

Purposes of the Survey

The specific purpose of the survey was to obtain new and more up-to-date information for checking, improving and developing statistical series prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. While the fundamental objective was to secure data on expenditure aggregates and patterns, data on income were required for purposes of classifying farms and families in meaningful groups. As a result, the scope of the subject matter covered in the survey was extensive and ranged through farm business expenditures, income from both farm and off-farm sources and capital used in farming. The survey was also partly experimental, and was designed to provide methodological information that would be useful in future enumerative surveys and other Bureau programmes. The tabulation of data was planned not only to satisfy the needs of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but to provide information of interest and use to broad groups of organizations and individuals, and to provide data of vital concern to research in Canadian agriculture.

The principal objectives of the 1958 Farm Expenditure and Income Survey thus became:

- (1) to secure direct estimates of farm business expenditures and receipts from farming operations;
- (2) to estimate the income received by farm operators and families from sources other than the operation of their own farms;
- (3) to obtain up-to-date data on the distribution of expenditures among commodities and services used by farm operators and their families;
- (4) to determine the distribution of income among families by size and source of income.

With these objectives in mind, samples of farms were chosen in each province included in the survey. The samples were designed to represent all farms and the operators and their families. A complete census in the detail required was not feasible. Hence, a less costly sample survey which could provide estimates of reasonable reliability was planned. The reader is cautioned particularly to study the section on the reliability of results.

¹ The province of Newfoundland and the Yukon and Northwest Territories were not included in the survey because there were too few commercial farms to be sampled effectively.

Classification of Farms

The primary system of classification designed for use in tabulation and analysis of the survey data is illustrated in Figure 1. The various categories constitute successive sub-divisions of broader classes of "farms". The steps in classification and definitions of classes are as follows:

1. All holdings included land holdings on which agricultural operations were carried out and which were (1) three or more acres in size, or (2) from one to three acres in size, and produced agricultural products valued at \$250 or more during the survey year. The holding may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate tracts held under the same or different tenures and operated as a single unit. This conforms to the definition of a farm used for the 1951 and 1956 Censuses of Agriculture.

2. All holdings enumerated in the survey were further classified as agricultural holdings, forestry holdings, and other non-agricultural holdings.

Agricultural holdings included land holdings on which income from the sale of agricultural products and services exceeded both (1) income from the sale of wood products and maple products, and (2) income from the sale of sand, gravel, topsoil and sod.

Forestry holdings included land holdings on which income from the sale of wood products and maple products exceeded both (1) income from the sale of agricultural products and services, and (2) income from the sale of sand, gravel, topsoil and sod.

Other non-agricultural holdings included land holdings on which income from the sale of sand, gravel, topsoil and sod exceeded both (1) income from the sale of agricultural products and services, and (2) income from the sale of wood products and maple products.

3. Agricultural holdings were then classified as farm holdings and agricultural services holdings.

Farm holdings included agricultural holdings on which income from the sale of agricultural products exceeded income from agricultural services (custom work, breeding fees, sheep shearing, castrating, dehorning, culling, etc.)

Agricultural services holdings included agricultural holdings on which income from agricultural services exceeded income from the sale of agricultural products.

4. Farm holdings were then classified as farms and institutional farms.

Institutional farms included farm holdings operated by penitentiaries, hospitals, religious orders, (except Hutterites) colleges, universities and other educational and research organizations.

Farms included farm holdings not classified as institutional farms.

5. Farms were further classified as own-account farms, partnership farms, and managed farms.

Own-account farms included farms operated by a person who was not associated with others as a partner or a manager in the operation of the farm. The own-account farm operator may have been an owner or a tenant, or both, of the tracts of land in the farm. He may have employed hired labour to assist him with the farm work, or he may have depended entirely on the labour supplied by himself and his family.

Partnership farms included farms operated by two or more active partners who were members of separate economic families. An active partner was one who was engaged in the day-to-day operations on the farm and participated in making the day-to-day decisions about the farm operations. Partners were members of separate economic families if they did not pool their income to pay for the living expenses. Under this definition, a father-and-son agreement did not constitute a partnership unless the father and son were members of different economic families.

Managed farms included farms operated by a hired manager who received a salary or wage from a person, firm, corporation, or institution. The hired manager was responsible for the farm operations and made the day-to-day decisions about these operations.

6. Own-account farm were finally classified as "single-farm single-family" farms and "multiple-farm single-family" farms.

"**Single-farm single-family**" farms included own-account farms operated by a family which received all the income from the operation of one farm and did not receive income from operating other farms. The family may have received income from sources other than operation of the farm.

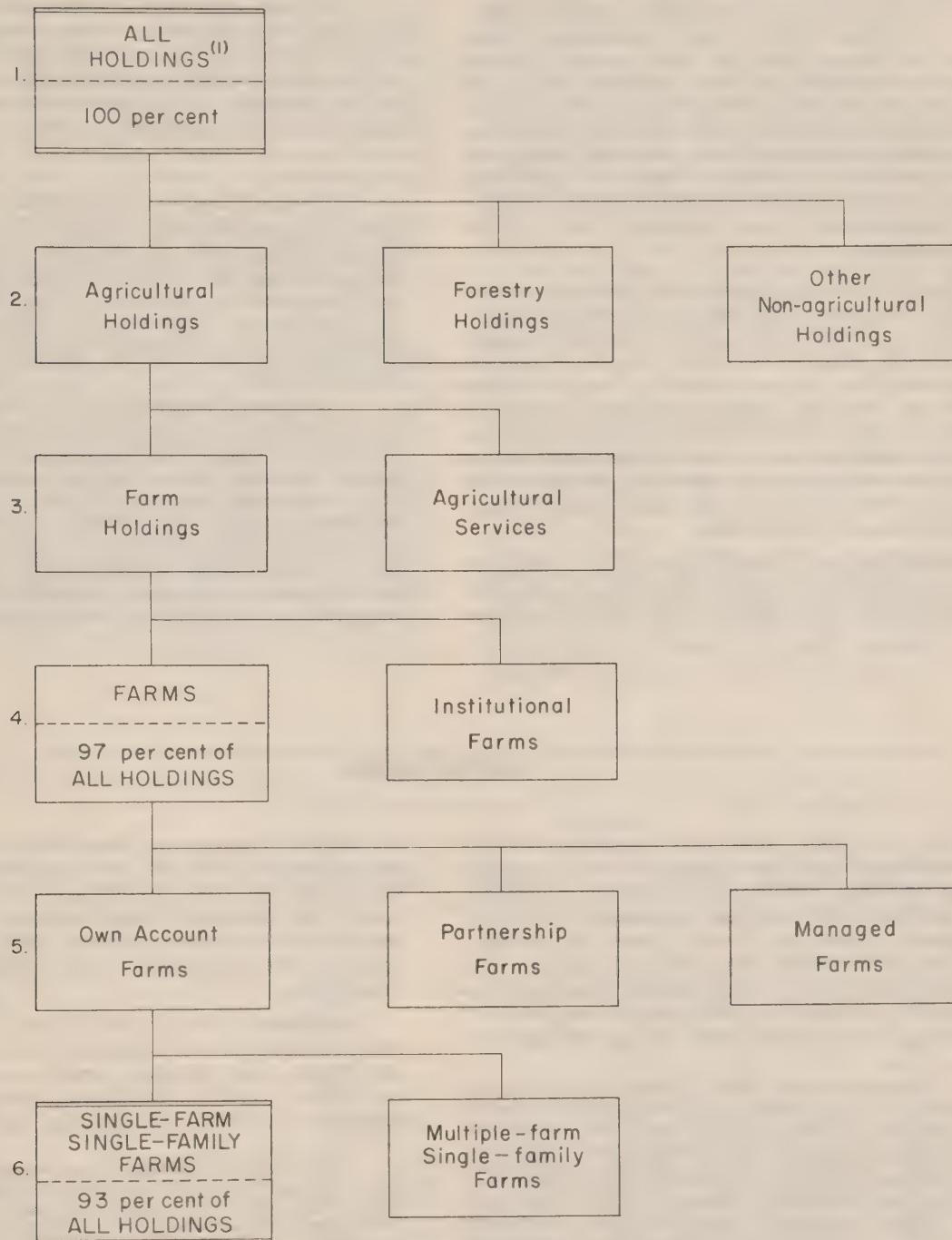
"**Multiple-farm single-family**" farms included own-account farms operated by a family which received net income from the operation of more than one farm. In other words, the family received net income from participation by either the operator or another member of the family, as an own-account operator or a partner, in the separate and independent operation of more than one farm.

Tabulation and analysis of the survey data on farm operations relates to the three principal groups of farms designated as: (1) All holdings; (2) Farms; and (3) "Single-farm single-family" farms. The position of these groups of farms within the primary classification system is shown in Figure 1.

The first group (All holdings) consists of farms as defined according to the 1956 Census of Agriculture. The conditions of size and value of agricultural production in this definition were the basic criteria for determining the eligibility of a land holding for enumeration in the survey.

FIGURE-1

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND HOLDINGS INCLUDED IN THE
FARM EXPENDITURE AND INCOME SURVEY, 1958



^(II)Census farms as defined by the 1956 Census

The second group (Farms) includes only those agricultural holdings classified as farms according to the Standard Industrial Classification, the industry classification system developed and officially adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It excludes forestry holdings, other non-agricultural holdings, agricultural services, and institutional farms. This group accounts for 97 per cent of all holdings.

The third group ("Single-farm single-family" farms) includes only those own-account farms where net income from the farm accrues entirely to one family which, in turn, receives net income from only one farm. For this group, a one-to-one relationship exists between the farm and the family. It excludes partnership farms, managed farms, and "multiple-farm single-family" farms in addition to those excluded from the preceding group. "Single-farm single-family" farms account for 93 per cent of all holdings.

In discussing land holdings or farms one should keep in mind that to qualify for the 1956 Census or this survey, a land holding had to be only one acre in size and produce 250 dollars worth of produce. Needless to say, a great number of these holdings could not possibly provide sufficient income to support a family. The operator in these cases, must obtain a large portion of his income from sources other than the holding. In 1956, 14 per cent of the holdings enumerated in the Agricultural Census were 50 acres or less in size.

Families were classified according to the farm that they operated. The tabulation and analysis of survey data on income from all sources received

by the farm operator and his family relates to the three principal groups of holdings or farms described above, but excludes managed and institutional farms from each group. These farms are set aside because the manager (operator) does not receive the profits or entrepreneurial income from the farm and, in this respect, is like a hired worker rather than an own-account farm operator.

The data presented in this report relate to the first principal group of farms and families viz. "All holdings".² It is expected that future reports will contain detailed classifications of survey data relating primarily to the "single-farm single-family" classification of farms and families.

² The farm "family" in this publication was defined as the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and who were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. This definition was employed by the Prices Division in the city family expenditure surveys but it was termed "spending unit" instead of family.

There are at least two other definitions of a family currently being used in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The basic family classification in the majority of Census publications defines the family as consisting of a husband and wife (with or without children) or a parent with an unmarried child (or children) living together in the same dwelling. The definition of family used in Surveys of Consumer Finances and to a limited extent in some Census publications, as well as in certain studies carried out by the Special Surveys Division is that it consists of all persons related by blood, marriage or adoption and resident in the same household.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For the 1958 farm survey, random sets of systematic samples were drawn for each province. In the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, the sampling units were **area segments** that in 1951 contained an average of eight farms per segment. The list from which the sample segments were selected was a Master Area Sample Frame, or list of all area segments in which farms were located.³ However, not all farms identified as belonging to

the sample segments in these four provinces were enumerated.⁴ In the field, the enumerators identified and listed all farms belonging to the sample segments, but completed questionnaires for only one out of every two farms so listed. Thus, each sample segment was subsampled in the field at the rate of one-half.

For Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, where boundaries of segments were more readily identifiable, and, therefore, smaller segments could be defined, sets of systematic samples of **area segments** containing, on average, four farms were

³ The frame was an ordered listing of the rural area segments in all rural Census Subdivisions (called Census Municipalities in 1956) in which farms were enumerated in the 1951 Census. This was checked against the 1956 Census list to establish that no additional subdivisions contained farms in 1956. Rural Census Subdivisions were listed in a sequence which grouped together those which were similar in terms of type and size of principal enterprises in 1951. Within subdivisions, Enumeration Areas were geographically ordered by official Census numbering and a geographic ordering of area segments within the Enumeration Areas was implicit. Enumeration Areas identified as containing sample segments were mapped and subdivided for final selection of segments.

⁴ Each farm in a province was identified as belonging to one and only one segment in the Master Frame by a rule which identified a farm as belonging to a segment if the farm headquarters was located within the segment boundaries. For resident farms, that is, farms on which the operator lived, the place of residence, or house, was defined as the headquarters of the farm. For non-resident farms, the northwest corner of the most northerly tract of land operated by the farmer constituted the headquarters.

selected from the 1951 Master Area Sample Frame. The four-farm segments were derived by splitting the eight-farm segments and selecting one of the two halves by random method. The reason for adopting four-farm rather than eight-farm segments in these provinces was that for a given sample size, selecting two four-farm segments for every eight-farm segment led to a reduction in the over-all sample variation. This was so because of an observed similarity among farms in local areas. Limitations of time and staff to carry out the necessary mapping for the selection of the additional four-farm segments, however, led to the adoption of another method of building the sample to strength. It was to select two additional systematic samples of clusters of four farms from a separate ordered listing, or frame, of individual farms enumerated in the 1956 Census of Agriculture.⁵ All farms identified as belonging to sample segments and all cluster farms eligible in 1958 were enumerated. The cluster samples were screened in the field to identify farms and operators eligible in 1958.⁶

⁵ The listing was ordered in the same manner as the Master Area Sample Frame down to the level of the Census Subdivisions. Within the Census Subdivision, groups of four consecutively listed farms, from the Census of Agriculture list, were defined as clusters. Usually farms within a cluster were contiguous, but there were exceptions.

⁶ Eligibility of farms was determined in two steps. Those farms of which all or a part were operated in 1958 by the operator who ran them in 1956, were eligible for the survey. The farm was thus identified through the operator who was eligible for enumeration. For farms that changed hands between 1956 and 1958, the 1958 operator that replaced the 1956 operator was eligible only if he had not farmed in 1956 or was not operating any part of a farm he ran in 1956 (otherwise, by the rule above he would have had an opportunity to be drawn in the sample).

To reduce sampling error, a special list of large farms in each province was treated as a separate stratum or subuniverse. The list was developed from the 1956 Census of Agriculture. Complete enumeration of the listed large farms was undertaken. Also the Hutterite colonies of the Prairie Provinces were listed separately and were sampled at a rate of about 25 per cent. Farms in these special lists were excluded, by definition, from sample segments and clusters.

The allocation of the national sample among provinces was based on (1) the relative importance of the province in the national aggregate of farm expenditures, with provision for maintenance of a minimum size of sample in the smaller provinces, and (2) a statistical calculation of the number of farm records required to yield estimates, for each province, for certain major items of expense, with a sampling error of 10 per cent or less. To achieve more precision in the estimates, a larger sample and, therefore, a more costly survey would have been necessary.

Sample Allocation and Response

The distribution of the samples and special lists among provinces and by type of sample is shown in Table 1. The first three columns represent actual numbers of sampling units selected whereas the last three columns relate to usable records obtained. The expected total number of farms (1951 and 1956 lists) overstates the number actually available due to a larger than expected decline in number of farms, a small overlap between segments and clusters, and non-response.

TABLE 1. Allocation of Samples and Usable Returns — Farm Expenditure and Income Survey, 1958

Province	Selection (Sampling units)			Expected total No. of farms	Usable returns (Farms)			
	Segment samples	Cluster samples	Large farms ¹		Segment samples	Cluster samples	Large farms ¹	Total
number								
Prince Edward Island	50	—	16	188	143	—	13	156
Nova Scotia	95	—	34	356	288	—	23	311
New Brunswick	100	—	33	375	275	—	22	297
Maritime Provinces	245	—	83	919	706	—	58	764
Quebec	235	170	75	1,636	750	540	47	1,337
Ontario	315	253	131	2,324	1,014	780	88	1,882
Manitoba	123	103	23	896	454	347	19	820
Saskatchewan	253	180	53	1,722	804	591	40	1,435
Alberta	200	150	96	1,446	680	504	66	1,250
Prairie Provinces	576	433	172	4,064	1,938	1,442	125	3,505
British Columbia	154	—	70	648	535	—	54	589
Canada	1,525	856	531	9,674	4,943	2,762	372	8,077

¹ Includes Hutterite colonies.

Table 2 below summarizes the response and non-response in the survey as percentages of the number of eligible farms existing at the time of the survey, not as percentages of the expected number listed in Table 1. "No response" refers to records that were not completed because the operator could not be found at home as well as to a small number who, for some reason or another, did not provide information to the enumerator.

For the segment and cluster samples, the response rate indicated by usable records as a percentage of eligible (possible) records is quite high for a survey of this type. The lower response rate for the special large farm list arose partly from: (1) complexities in separating farm operations from non-farm operations in integrated enterprises, and (2) difficulties in securing detail from accounting records of very large operations.

TABLE 2. Response to Farm Expenditure and Income Survey, Canada, 1958

Farms	Segment sample	Cluster sample	Large farm subuniverse	Combined samples
per cent				
Not identified	0.9	1.8	-	1.2
No response	3.4	8.2	25.7	7.1
Editing reject	0.8	0.7		
Usable record	94.9	89.3	74.3	91.7
Total eligible	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sample Expansion

The desired estimates were computed from the set of usable returns received in each province. Basically, the method of expansion (estimating) was the multiplication of the sample by the inverse of the effective sampling rate. For example, if the sample had resulted in the enumeration of 2 per cent, or one in every fifty farms, the sample totals of selected items multiplied by fifty would give an estimate of the aggregate of these items in the universe.

Estimates were made for each province independently. Because estimates for various groups of farms and families classified as to type, size, etc., also were to be derived from the survey, and because corrections for non-response and unusable returns could be more efficiently made at the segment or cluster stage, the expansion process was achieved by multiplying each usable farm return by a "weight" factor. The weight for each farm record in a province was determined in three steps:

- (1) Initially a weight of one was assigned to each usable return in both the segment and cluster samples. Treating each of the samples separately, deficiencies arising from (a) farms that were not identified, (b) non-response, or (c) returns that were not usable, were compensated for by increasing beyond one the weights of the usable records remaining within the same segment (or cluster) as the

missing records. Returns in segments in which a subsampling in the field of half the reporting units had been followed, were first multiplied by two, the inverse of the subsampling rate.

- (2) The weight of each usable record in segment samples then was multiplied by the inverse of the sampling rate for segment samples as a group; the weight for records in cluster samples was multiplied by the inverse of the sampling rate for cluster samples as a group.
- (3) Finally, the weight for each usable record in segment samples was multiplied by the proportion that usable returns in segments were to the combined number of returns from segments and clusters; weights of usable cluster returns were similarly reduced by the proportion that cluster returns were of total returns.

Weights were also attached to usable returns from the special sample of Hutterite colonies and the special list of large farms to adjust for non-response and unusable returns. Thus, each usable return represented a prescribed number of other farms not in the sample of usable returns and all farms in a province were taken into account by the weights assigned to usable records for that province.

Estimates for regions and Canada were obtained by aggregation of provincial estimates.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

Survey procedures were planned to minimize non-sampling error and ensure the quality of the survey data. First, a highly detailed questionnaire was developed to impart quality and accuracy to the information collected. This was an aid to enumeration since both enumerators and respondents might otherwise forget items that should be included. The detail also minimized misunderstanding by specificity as contrasted with generalization. The questionnaire was pre-tested in the field a year prior to the survey period. This permitted necessary adjustments to the questionnaire, tested enumerator training methods and the nature of response to be expected, and helped in estimating budget and time requirements.

Second, enumerators with agricultural backgrounds were selected and intensively trained so that they would be skilled in eliciting all the desired farm information and in cross-checking it for accuracy. The survey staff was made large enough to complete the basic enumeration within a five week period. Survey crews consisted of one supervisor and seven enumerators.

Training of field staff was carried out at three levels. At the first level, instruction was given to the so-called master trainers at the master training school held in Ottawa. These master trainers included members of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and of the Department of Agriculture. At the second level, master trainers were assigned to each of the five regional survey headquarters located across Canada to instruct field supervisors. Usually two master trainers were assigned to each headquarters, one of whom was a member of the Department of Agriculture, who acted later as a subject-matter specialist. At the third level, and immediately before the commencement of field enumeration, the supervisors trained the enumerators at convenient local training centres in each of the provinces. At each level of instruction, the period of training lasted for five days and was at virtually the same intensity everywhere. Instruction dealt with the general background of the survey and questionnaire coverage and content in detail. Besides learning survey techniques, enumerators had to master the sampling complexities of respondent identification. There were practice enumeration sessions at the end of each school. A master

trainer visited each enumerator school at least once to assist supervisors with any problems that arose.

The third step in achieving survey quality was the checking of enumerators' work. Supervisors observed and aided enumerators in their early interviews, examined completed schedules, and returned to enumerators for callbacks those in which inconsistencies were evident or completeness was lacking. Besides this, the master-trainer member of the field staff, an employee of the Department of Agriculture, remained in the field as a subject-matter specialist to aid supervisors in difficult cases. The schedules were forwarded to Ottawa when the field editing was completed.

The fourth quality measure was a thorough schedule edit in Ottawa which was facilitated by internal consistency checks, including a system of internal supply and disposition balances built into the questionnaire. This edit ensured that all accepted schedules would contain reasonable and consistent information. Where information was lacking for only a few details a compensating assignment could be made rather than discarding the schedule item.

To complete the recording phase of the survey, the schedule data was transferred to punch-cards and thence to computer tape. From this store of data, almost any configuration of items may be secured by organizing and writing a computer programme of instructions to withdraw the desired information. This, however, is not a simple process, considering the size and complexity of the survey, a fact which accounts in large part for the length of time that elapsed between completion of the field survey and production of its results. Use of automatic machine tabulation and computation should have shortened the analysis programme, in contrast with hand methods, by removing elements of personal error and providing check procedures throughout. However, the scope and complexity of useful tabulations made possible by computer, in contrast to conventional methods, presented additional difficulties, particularly for an initial application to a survey of this kind. Many inconsistencies were caught and corrected by machine while others are still plaguing the output of basic material.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The data presented in this report are estimates approximating the "true" aggregates that would have been produced by complete and accurate enumeration of all farms. The overall precision of the estimates is subject to various errors which affect their reliability or the confidence with which they may be accepted. The various items are not all subject to errors of the same kind and degree. Therefore, each separate estimate must be assessed by itself in the light of the extent that it may be affected by error.

The errors to be considered are of two kinds. Sampling error reflects sampling efficiency and depends on the frequency of a characteristic, its variation among the population of farms and families, and the size of sample. Non-sampling error, on the other hand, is associated with the accuracy of enumerators in completing coverage and asking for information, and the accuracy of the information supplied by respondents. Within the limits of economy and feasibility, a number of steps were taken in this survey to minimize both sampling and non-sampling error.

Systematic sampling procedure was used because this was the most efficient sample design that could be developed in the light of the known characteristics of the farm universe. The size of the sample was set to yield, for expense items constituting 5 percent or more of total farm operating expenses in each province, estimates that would have not more than 10 per cent sampling error at the provincial level. Where the frequency of occurrence of characteristics is rare, or relatively few farms have a given characteristic, sampling error can be very large. Accuracy in estimating aggregates for such items in a general survey requires a very large sample approaching a complete census.

The sampling error of an estimate is measurable. For items which occur on most farms, such measures are reasonably precise. For items which occur on relatively few farms, such measures are themselves subject to considerable error. The coefficient of variation used in this publication is the percentage sampling error associated with each estimate. Thus, comparisons of sampling precision can be made.

Statistical theory provides an objective basis for measuring sampling error, but non-sampling error has to be assessed by less objective means. It is unfortunately true also that non-sampling error may contribute more to the total error of an estimate than does measurable sampling error. There are, however, survey techniques for reducing non-sampling error which were quite fully exploited for this survey as indicated in the preceding section of this report. Despite such measures, non-sampling error could not be wholly avoided. That certain biases can be expected is shown by other surveys. For instance, the 1958 Farm Expenditure and Income Survey reveals a situation similar to that revealed by a U.S. study of farm expenditure.⁷ When comparisons are made between surveys and

⁷ See "Farmers' Expenditures in 1955 by Regions", U.S.D.A. Statistical Bulletin No. 224, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C., which states in part "... It is recognized that the error involved for some expenditure items that are purchased infrequently by farmers could be substantial. Thus, in many cases, the raw survey data may serve only as one indication of the level of farm purchases and other available information may have to be taken into account Studies of the accuracy of reporting expenditures by using the recall method have indicated an underreporting bias by respondents, although the degree of underreporting among the items is not uniform; in fact, some items are overreported For production expenditures, the survey estimates of total production expenditures are about 10 per cent higher than official estimates Serious limitations exist regarding the income totals. For example, the net money income reported as received from the operation of the farm was about two-thirds that of the United States Department of Agriculture estimate for that year. This is not unusual. Previous surveys, including the Census of Agriculture, have reported value of sales from 15 to 20 per cent under the estimates based on the movement of commodities into market. However, the total off-farm income reported in the survey appears to be about in line with other estimates. Thus, total net money income from the United States as a whole appears to be about 15 per cent under the United States Department of Agriculture estimate."

with certain well established data, some striking differences may be noted. With some exceptions, estimates relating to physical quantities and inventories were reasonably accurate whereas income items appear to be biased downward appreciably and expenditures tend to be biased upwards. There is often little obvious reason for specific cases of over or under reporting.

What can be said about the non-sampling error in such cases? First, it should be pointed out that a one-visit survey, depending as it does on memory recall over a period of one year, presents the respondent with a difficult task. This is particularly difficult when the period, as was the case in this survey, did not relate to either a calendar year, except in Ontario and Quebec, or a crop year, in terms of the respondent's activities.⁸ In the memory of the respondent, farm accounting details may be hazy because of the large number of individual transactions and the erratic sequence of production and marketing events. Add to this the further complications of farm accounting involving partnerships, landlords, and other kinds of sharing or group activities, and reckoning becomes rough and ready.

The estimated aggregates are not absolutes and therefore must be accepted with reasonable judgment. For each estimate the coefficient of variation is reported to give the range within which the true value should fall, assuming non-sampling error is not a factor. Judgment is further necessary because in a one-call farm survey of this type non-sampling error may be considerable, due to the memory and other types of biases. In cases where non-sampling error is indicated, there is not always the opportunity to gauge its magnitude as is the case with measuring sampling error. The principal opportunity for measuring non-sampling error is provided by comparison with reliable check data from sources other than the survey.

In addition to sampling and non-sampling error, it is often misleading to compare survey and other estimates because of differences in coverage and concept. In brief, the survey and other estimates, to be comparable, must relate to identical periods, areas, populations and items. The items for which information is collected must be defined in the same terms. This close similarity is difficult to obtain and does not exist in the series available for comparison with the survey.

Despite the need for caution in the interpretation of survey estimates, the usefulness of the data should not be discounted. Within the limits of the coefficients of variation accompanying the estimates and other limitations suggested in the discussion of tabular material, most of the aggregates can be accepted with reasonable confidence. For many

⁸ The survey year in Ontario and Quebec was January 1 to December 31, 1958. In the three Maritime and four western provinces the survey year was November 1, 1957 to October 31, 1958.

items the estimates are new, in that this is the first time they have been compiled and published or the first time that they have been laid out in such detail. The availability of this new information satisfies a need although there are no other previously used figures with which they may be meaningfully compared. Examples of differences between the survey estimates and Dominion Bureau of Statistics' regular continuing estimates are discussed in the following section on Assessment of Survey Estimates.

In the tables that follow, the reader will be able to associate most of the estimates with a confidence interval set by the coefficient of variation. This, in effect, shows that the chances are small that repeated sampling would produce an estimate outside the range of the confidence interval presented. Although there are several exceptions, the realized sampling error is within the limits set in the planning stage of the survey. The description accompanying the tables points out those estimates for which there seems to be significant non-sampling error and the possible reasons for this are discussed. Finally, some exceptions to upward biases for expenditure items will be discussed as will be the exceptions to downward biases in income estimates.

Considering sampling and non-sampling error, and coverage and concept differences, the divergence between the survey and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual series is about 7 per cent (upward) for the survey expenditure total and 15 per cent (downward) for the survey farm income total. It is not feasible at this stage of tabulation to determine how much of the differences may be attributable to differences in concept and coverage and how much to non-sampling error. Between single estimates, the differences have meaning only when the few items such as wheat sales, for which official sources provide nearly exact estimates, are being considered.

Taken estimate by estimate, a comparison of the survey with other estimates does fail to show close agreement in many instances. However, the percentage breakdown of the survey grand total and of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics continuing estimates for similar items shows distributions that are similar in pattern. Therefore, in spite of imperfections, the survey data, in this and later publications, will provide insights into agriculture, in Canada and the provinces, that were previously not available.

ASSESSMENT OF SURVEY ESTIMATES

The tables that follow summarize for Canada, by province and region, the major aggregates in the survey. Much detail has been combined to produce each of these estimates, even those of minor importance. The analyses that follow this publication will utilize the detail to show the relationships and contrasts between different kinds of farms.

Number of Farms

The survey estimate of farm numbers at the end of 1958 is compared, in Table 3, with the number of farms listed in Canada by the 1951 and 1956 Censuses of Agriculture. The farm survey was taken near the mid point of the 1956-61 intercensal period and shows an increased rate of decline in farm numbers. Three reasons contributing to the decline are (1) farm abandonment, (2) farm consolidation, and (3) farm appropriation for other uses.

Results of the 1961 Census count of farms were released after the format of this publication had been prepared for printing. The Census count, adjusted to make the definition of a farm comparable to the 1956 Census and the 1958 Farm Survey (and excluding Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories) was 518,250 farms. The comparable figure for 1956 was 572,606. The 1958 survey estimate amounted to 517,513 farms, 737 less than the Census count, over two years later. The coefficient of variation of the survey estimate

was 0.9 per cent. At the 95 per cent level of probability, the difference between the 1958 estimate and the 1961 farm count was not statistically significant, i.e. it could have occurred from sampling error in the 1958 survey. Farm numbers in Saskatchewan and Alberta were higher in 1961 than in 1958 and the differences were larger than could be attributed to sampling error in the 1958 survey. It is expected that when data by size of farm becomes available from both the Census and the survey, more precise comparisons of the differences can be made.

Farm Capital Structure

The total value of capital employed in farming in Canada at the end of 1958 was 12.8 billion dollars. Almost half of this was on farms in the Prairie Provinces and more than one-quarter in Ontario.

Of the Canada total, 68 per cent of the value of farm capital was in the form of land and buildings, 18 per cent in machinery and equipment, and the remaining 14 per cent represents the inventory value of the livestock and poultry on farms. This distribution compares with similar, but not identical, aggregates drawn from the 1951 Census which showed 58 per cent of value in land and buildings and 21 per cent each in the farm machinery component and in the livestock and poultry component. Apart from small conceptual and property valuation differences these changes in the proportion of

capital may be attributed to lower livestock and higher land and building values. Compared provincially, the change since 1951 was very marked in Ontario, and least in Nova Scotia.

The 1958 farm survey showed considerable provincial variation in the distribution of farm capital. The land and buildings component was generally about two-thirds of total capital in each province but in Prince Edward Island it was three-fifths while in British Columbia it was three-quarters. The machinery and equipment component was as high as one-quarter in Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island and as low as one-tenth in British Columbia. The livestock and poultry component exceeded the machinery component in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec and was smallest in Saskatchewan (one-tenth of total capital).

The land (without buildings) component was approximately two-fifths of total capital in the four western provinces and varied little among these provinces. The variation was greater in the East from one-fifth in Prince Edward Island to over one-third in Ontario. On the other hand, operators' houses ranged from 27 per cent of the total in Nova Scotia to 9 per cent in Saskatchewan. Farm capital invested in other farm buildings was nearly double in the east what it was in the west, with the extremes being Quebec, 18 per cent and Alberta, 8 per cent.

Power machinery, including motor vehicles, was proportionately higher in the Prairies than elsewhere in Canada. Capital invested by Prairie farmers in motor vehicles and power machinery accounted for 63 per cent of the Canada total for this component. In contrast, the capital value of cattle, the largest of the livestock and poultry items, was equally divided between east and west and constituted a slightly larger portion of provincial total capital in the east than in the west.

Farm Indebtedness

At the end of the survey year Canadian farm indebtedness was estimated to be a little over one billion dollars. These farm liabilities represented slightly under 8 per cent of the total value of farm capital assets in Canada at that time. Outstanding mortgage debt was reported on 31.1 per cent of farms whereas non-mortgage loans outstanding were reported on 38.5 per cent of Canadian farms. The estimated amounts owed, and the percentages of distribution of indebtedness on farms to various classes of lenders for each of the provinces are shown in Table 5.

Total indebtedness to private individuals amounted to 368 million dollars. Liabilities to banks and credit unions were 276 million, to federal, provincial and municipal governments 258 million, and to other firms and organizations, 110 million.

Nearly two-thirds of total farm debt in Canada was reported as mortgage debt. However, it ranged from a low of 38.8 per cent in Saskatchewan to a high of 77.8 per cent in Quebec. The percentage of farms with mortgage debt ranged from 13.2 per cent in New Brunswick to 47.1 per cent in Quebec. It should be noted that these estimates are accompanied by coefficients of variation that indicate rather wide ranges in the confidence limits.

Nearly half the mortgage debt was owed to private individuals, and most of the remainder to federal, provincial and municipal governments. This distribution varied markedly from province to province with the percentage mortgage debt to individuals highest in Ontario and lowest in Nova Scotia whereas percentage mortgage debt to governments was highest in Quebec and Nova Scotia and lowest in British Columbia followed by Alberta and Ontario.

The greatest amount, nearly two-thirds, of non-mortgage indebtedness in Canada was owed to banks and the remainder to various other classes of lenders in proportionately small amounts. Of the bank loans nearly one-half were under the Federal Farm Improvement Act which accounted for 11.4 per cent of total Canadian farm indebtedness but over one-fifth of total indebtedness in the Prairie Provinces. Non-mortgage borrowing, percentage-wise, was greater, and reported on more farms, in Alberta and Saskatchewan than elsewhere in Canada, whereas the percentage was smallest in Quebec and reported on the smallest proportion of farms in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Again the coefficients of variation indicate rather wide confidence limits for these estimates.

Government loans to farmers in Quebec amounted to about half the Canada total for this kind of debt and half the indebtedness of Quebec farmers. In Ontario over one-half of the amount of the total of mortgage loans was owing to private individuals and this was nearly half of total farm indebtedness in that province. Credit union lending was greatest in Saskatchewan, followed by Quebec and Manitoba.

These estimates are aggregates, indicative of the general situation prevailing in one year. Extreme caution should be used in making interpretive judgments about the reasons for the inter-regional differences that are apparent. Between provinces, the risk and uncertainty associated with various long-run and seasonal factors of production, the policies of various governments with respect to such environmental factors, agricultural development and legal institutions, and the length of time settlement has existed in the different regions are among the many considerations that affect different forms of indebtedness and the loaning of funds for farming enterprises. Later analytical comparisons should provide the basis for more precise interpretations of the distribution of indebtedness, the numbers of farmers involved and the kinds of lenders active in the field.

Motor Vehicles and Power Machinery

Table 7 shows the value of investment in motor vehicles and power machinery according to province and class of equipment. Also shown in the table are numbers and operating costs of the major items of equipment. About half the Canada value of motorized equipment was held in the Prairie Provinces. Tractors constitute the largest portion of value followed in order by automobiles, combines, trucks and balers. Tractor operation cost is nearly one-half of the farm share of operating costs for power equipment.

The coefficients of variation, which were computed for the value estimates of automobiles, trucks, and tractors, were low because these items are widely distributed on farms regardless of specialization and province. Reporting error or bias is not apparent for the few items for which check data can be found.

Farm Operating Expenses

Two tables provide survey information on farm expenses of which some items have not been available since 1938. Tables 10-01 to 10-12 present the items in detail for the provinces. Table 6 summarizes, for major expenditure components, the pattern of expenditure in the provinces and regions of Canada.

Operating expenditures are defined as those items of expense incurred within the survey year, whether paid or not, for the purpose of gaining farm production. Not included in these tables are depreciation and new capital expenditures. Operating expenses may be incurred as money expenditures or as expenditures in kind such as the value of perquisites supplied to hired labour.

Expenses on farm houses for taxes, rent, mortgage interest, repairs and insurance have been included although only the farm business share of expenses on automobiles and trucks, telephones, electricity and heating fuel were included. It was decided to use all expenses for farm houses because of the difficulty of measuring the extent to which the farm house was used for farm business purposes; as an office for example or as accommodation for farm labour.

These survey estimates differ from those in official published series which are net of interfarm transfers. Shown by the survey are the total costs of farm production including payments to other farmers for seeds, livestock and custom work. Several items such as custom work and insurance are expenditure estimates not previously collected that are made available for the first time by the farm survey.

The summary table shows that the largest expense categories are (1) operating costs of power equipment, (2) purchases of feed, and (3) purchases of livestock and poultry. These three categories

contribute about equally to a little over half of the total farm operating expenditure for Canada. Three other important items are labour, taxes, and rent, in that order. All other items collectively account for a little over one-quarter of national business farm expenditure.

The Prairie Provinces account for three-fifths of the Canada total of expense for equipment operation. The three provinces together had equipment operating expenses amounting to more than one-quarter of their total operating expenses. The proportion of total expenses for equipment operation was lowest in central Canada and British Columbia. In contrast, feed purchases were lowest in the Prairie Provinces but elsewhere collectively accounted for over one-quarter of the total farm expenditure. The proportion of total expenditure for livestock and poultry purchases varied from 24 per cent in Alberta to 7 per cent in Saskatchewan.

Expenditure on hired labour, as a percentage of total expenses, was highest in British Columbia and lowest in Quebec. In the rest of Canada, except in the Prairie Provinces where less than the average proportion of expenses was for labour, the proportion of cost was above the national average. This pattern was reversed for taxes and rents, the percentage of total expenses for both of which were highest in the Prairie Provinces. Three-quarters of the Canada total for rent was paid in the three Prairie Provinces and much of the remainder in Ontario.

The detailed tables (Tables 10-01 to 10-12) give item estimates most of which are accompanied by coefficients of variation to show the sampling error associated with each item. Sampling error was larger where the samples were smaller. In Table 10, the per cent of total farms reporting the item of expense is given and it can be seen that, in general, the smaller the percentage, the larger will be the coefficient of variation. For items that varied more between farms having them, the sampling error would be greater than for items of the same or greater frequency but less variable in character. For example, in Table 10-01 the coefficient of variation for nursery stock is about three times as large as for other items in the table that are reported on about 10 per cent of the farms.

The non-sampling or reporting error in these estimates should be gauged by comparison with independent estimates of each item. For a reasonable judgment the check data must be comparable in coverage and concept, and reliable in origin. These conditions are not easily met. For instance, for taxes there are independent sources of data which would seem to be useful for comparison. However, the coverage is different. The farm survey estimates taxes for land which is owned and farmed by the operator excluding that which is rented to or from others. Information based on rural municipal records includes taxes on lands rented for farming and on property that is not used directly in agriculture.

The farm survey estimate therefore should be, and in fact is, considerably smaller than such "independent" estimates.

On the other hand, there are instances where the survey is broader in coverage than for corresponding estimates; for example, in seed and nursery stock purchases. These embrace purchases from commercial and non-commercial sources whereas available check data, with which such estimates can be compared, are based on commercial sales only.

These instances point up the main difficulties of checking survey estimates against other sources of information which may be available. However, for a large number of items of farm expenditure, estimates have not previously been available except by imputation from relatively small and localized farm cost studies. Deriving these additional estimates was a prime objective of the survey. Within the limits of careful assessment of reliability, they should be useful indicators for improvement of existing series relating to the farm cost situation.

There is not exact comparability between the farm survey expenditure estimates and the official series prepared by the Farm Finance Section of the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The latter are not so extensive nor do they take into account interfarm transfers. They are also subject to different kinds of sampling and non-sampling errors from those that affect the survey results.

Also affecting comparisons between survey estimates and the official series is a basic difference in the method of aggregation. Survey respondents report purchases in the quantities and prices at which they are purchased. These are accumulated to form the aggregates, but official series are usually compiled from the wholesale values of gross amounts handled in trade, with adjustments made for quantities diverted to non-agricultural use, and for estimated mark-up to approximate farm price. Thus, there is good reason for survey estimates of operating expense items to differ from check data in the following ways: (1) if recall in the survey is good on quantity, the approximate purchase prices reported may nevertheless inflate the survey value aggregate above conservatively estimated official series; (2) if recall is difficult on the survey, underestimation may result, contrasted with a series based on accurate wholesale data; (3) where there is considerable non-agricultural use, as in pesticides of all kinds, grass seeds and motor fuel, the actual farm disappearance may be difficult to estimate for official series and therefore may diverge from the farm survey estimate.

Nevertheless, without correction for the differences in coverage and concept already mentioned, the Canada total for operating expenses as determined by the farm survey was 107 per cent of the official Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate for the same group of items.

Item by item, from province to province, the survey divergence from official estimates may be more or less than 7 per cent. However, there was a tendency for the same items to be above or below in each province. More important, the distribution and order of importance of expense components within each province was similar in both survey and official estimates. Thus, the pattern of farm business expenditures was not impaired for most items. The biggest item by item differences between the survey and official estimates were in New Brunswick where the survey reported feed at 44 per cent of total expense and the official estimate was 30 per cent. Taxes were 7 and 10 per cent, respectively; truck expense, 14 and 8 per cent; repairs to buildings, etc., 7 and 13 per cent. But the survey total estimate was only 3 per cent over the officially estimated total for this province.

In Manitoba, where the survey was 123 per cent of the official estimates, the item percentage distributions differed most with feed purchases at 14 and 10 per cent, respectively, of the total; rent, 12 and 9; taxes, 11 and 13; repairs to buildings, 5 and 7 per cent, respectively. These examples contrast the extremes of differences between the survey and official patterns of distribution. In general, the close agreement in pattern means that the overstatement of expenditure on the survey will not distort the analytical comparisons that may be made.

Farm Business Receipts

Tables 8 and 11 present information on farm receipts in Canada from the 1958 survey year. The income items dealt with are those products and services for which payment was received within the operating year. Additions to inventory and items classified as non-farm income, are excluded. Thus, the tables do not cover all income received by farmers, nor do they compare with the "value of farm production" for the operating period. Note also that "the year" was not a crop year and, except in Ontario and Quebec, not a calendar year of operation.

Table 8 compares the distributions of major sources of income for Canada by province and region. For Canada, one-third of total farm receipts was derived from crops and three-fifths from livestock products. Farm income from livestock was nearly three-quarters of the total in the East and barely one-fifth was from crops, whereas in the Prairie Provinces over one-half of farm income was derived from crops. For Canada, forest and miscellaneous products and services accounted for six per cent of total farm receipts. The proportion of income from forest products was highest in the Maritime Provinces, and for miscellaneous products highest in British Columbia.

Commodity items accounting for major portions of Canadian farm receipts were, in order, sales of (1) cattle, calves, and hides, (2) milk and cream,

(3) wheat, (4) hogs. These accounted for two-thirds of the total farm cash income for Canada. Of the numerous remaining sources of income, in order of importance were: eggs, vegetables and fruit, barley, tobacco, hens and chickens, potatoes, and finally, custom work. Together they account for one-fifth of the Canada total.

The importance of various sources of income differed between provinces. In Prince Edward Island potatoes yielded two-fifths of farm receipts. In Quebec, dairy products yielded over two-fifths of farm income. Tobacco was the largest single cash crop in Ontario accounting for 8 per cent of farm cash income in the province. In Manitoba, oats and barley, together, yielded 12 per cent of farm cash income. In Saskatchewan, wheat accounted for over half of farm cash income. In Alberta, cattle and calves yielded over half of farm cash income. In British Columbia, vegetables and fruit provided one-sixth of the total farm cash income for the province.

Table 11 shows in detail the sources of income, frequency of occurrence, estimates of amount, and the coefficient of variation associated with each estimate. Examination of the detailed tables shows a wide range in the size of coefficients and thus a range in the confidence with which the various estimates may be accepted. In general, the minor aggregates have the larger coefficients. Smaller provinces have more estimates with large coefficients and few that are small by comparison with the Canada table.

Sampling error was small for the four major components of Canada's total farm receipts. For less prevalent items the magnitudes were larger, depending on the frequency and size variability of the units aggregated. For instance, the coefficient of variation for the tobacco estimate was large because of relatively few farms reporting tobacco production. It may be contrasted with potatoes and with the vegetables and fruit estimate, where production was more widely distributed but the average value per farm was smaller.

The reader may regard the estimate as the central point of a confidence range that would embrace the estimates ensuing from further sampling. In the case of tobacco, nineteen out of twenty times a new estimate would fall within fifty-nine per cent (twice the coefficient of variation) above or below the sixty-seven million dollar figure presented by this survey. To say that farm cash sales of tobacco amounted to between twenty-eight million and one hundred and six million dollars is far from precise. However, for enterprises distributed as tobacco production is, in Canada, listing all tobacco growers and sampling these alone would provide more exact estimates. As it is, there is fairly exact check data on tobacco, which the survey underestimated by 20 per cent, and sugar beets which the survey overestimated by 35 per cent.

These divergences can be largely attributed to sampling error arising from the distribution of production units for these products.

Despite the fuzziness that sampling error imparts to them, survey estimates are often the only ones available. This is the case with a number of the income items resulting from the farm survey, and these detailed estimates, within their confidence limits, may be accepted as the best ones available.

However, when comparison with independent estimates is possible, differences in amount may not be due to sampling error, but to coverage and concept. For instance, the survey reporting year did not coincide with any crop year basic to official livestock or crop estimates. The survey secured by personal enumeration more detail than was available from other sources. The survey provided "farm gate" values whereas other estimates may be influenced by values calculated from data secured elsewhere in the marketing channel and from wholesale quantities adjusted for certain factors such as losses in transit and processing. Finally the concepts defining the item in the two cases may differ as, for instance, in livestock. The survey reported income from all farm sales, whether to other farmers or commercial outlets and whether for breeding, feeding or slaughter purposes. This estimate, valued at the farm, would be different from one derived from commercial sales for slaughter or feeding, which would exclude interfarm transfers.

Besides this sort of difference, there was reporting error arising from a complex of enumerator and respondent memory failures, misunderstandings, and personal idiosyncrasies of fear, pride, disinterest, and so on. This is the largest source of survey error which affects all the income estimates to some extent. Where there are reliable independent estimates that can be made completely comparable in concept and coverage, this reporting error can be measured.

The largest commodity component of income was, for the survey, cattle, calves and hides which may be compared with Department of Agriculture reports on commercial marketings. But there should not be exact agreement between these estimates because the Department of Agriculture reports net sales for slaughter and export adjusted for movements back to the country, whereas farm survey estimates include all sales without adjustment for farm purchases. Furthermore, the Department of Agriculture collects information only from registered stock yards and packing plants in which meat grading takes place, no attempt being made to cover all animals slaughtered. Comparisons indicate, however, that there were indications of a low valuation placed on unit sales. The downward bias appears to be greater in western provinces than in the east. The farm survey under-reporting may be due to (1) failure to recall sales of single animals, and (2) difficulty in valuing mixed groups of cattle sold at different times of the year.

The dairy products component of the survey estimates were comparable in total with the official estimate. The survey estimate of fluid milk included sales for all purposes, and surpluses used for butter fat production. Farm cream sales are subject to more difficult recall than fluid milk sales and have no exact counterpart in official estimates.

The farm survey estimate of income from hogs was lower than estimates computed from the Department of Agriculture reports because (1) lower "on farm" values and (2) fewer hogs sold, were reported by respondents. The downward bias, like cattle, was least in central Canada. It was greatest in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. This was largely non-sampling error which can partly be attributed to recall difficulty due to split marketing periods and partly a result of the kind and number of transactions involved. That unit values and numbers were consistently under-stated follows the pattern expected for income items in such surveys as this.

Wheat was a major single commodity source of income, ranking ahead of hogs and highest of the crops. Reliable check data for this item of income are supplied by federal grain marketing institutions. However, the survey estimate included wheat sold for feed and seed, outside Wheat Board channels, and the survey year did not coincide with a calendar or crop year.

Relatively small differences in coverage as a source of error were outweighed by the difficulty of determining accurately, by survey, the total value of wheat delivered in small discontinuous quota quantities. The value of initial payments for the 1958 sales of 1957 and 1958 wheat crops could be confused as were the participation payments paid within the survey year in small amounts for even earlier crops. Thus, the survey estimate, conforming to the expected downward bias for an income item, was under the value of 1958 wheat sales established by the check data.

Another source of under-reporting for the farm survey was the failure to cover landlords. Participation payments not reported on the survey were about two-thirds of the total known to be paid. One-half of the difference could be attributed to landlords' receipts. A similar situation existed for supplementary payments in that less than one-third of the amount paid in 1958 was reported. Survey respondents reported the value of wheat purchased from other farmers at twice as much as that sold to other farmers.

The understatement of wheat at 20 per cent was the largest amongst the important income items and was largely due to the non-sampling error described in the factors above and probably some other unidentified reasons for under-reporting. For the other grain income estimates, similar understatements may be accounted for in the same way.

Certain items—broilers and eggs being important examples—present difficulties in estimation from a general farm survey because production is not necessarily confined to farms or agricultural land. Also the range in size of the operations is so great that sampling without stratification may miss large portions of the industry. By chance, the coefficient of variation may not show the full extent of such sampling error. Non-farm cattle, sheep and hog feeding enterprises are less likely to be missed because more land is required and initial production takes place on farms rather than in hatcheries. Honey and beeswax is even more vulnerable to this kind of sampling error because ownership of apiaries may be by non-farm operators.

The farm survey consistently underestimated poultry and egg income (also expenses) compared with official Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates, except for Prince Edward Island. Poultry and eggs together accounted for 7 per cent of total farm income according to the survey and 10 per cent for the official estimate. Official estimates are based on check data drawn from hatchery reports of shipments, egg receiving station reports and slaughter inspection reports. These present the industry aspect rather than distinguishing the farm originating portion of the components. The survey understatement for poultry and eggs together was indicated at 40 per cent by this comparison.

Overall, using the Dominion Bureau of Statistics official estimates as check data and without adjustments for considerable differences in coverage, particularly for livestock items, the survey understatement was of the order of 15 per cent in the income estimates for Canada. Altogether, sampling error was less responsible for estimate deficiencies than was non-sampling error in spite of the effort to control the latter by detailed enumeration and enumerator training. The estimates are closer to the "known" situation than has been achieved by surveys that attempt to get at income by global or all-inclusive income questions. Considering the indication of sampling error and what is known about non-sampling error, the survey estimates do provide a new perspective of farm cash income.

Off-farm Income

Table 9 presents a summary of the kinds and gross amounts of income received by farmers and their families from sources other than the farms they operated on their own account or in partnership in 1958. For Canada, half of this outside income was derived from wages and salaries from non-farm employment, and nearly one-quarter from government pensions and allowances. These two sources contributed half a billion dollars to the receipts of farm operators and their families in Canada. Nearly two-thirds of the amount was paid to operators and a little over one-third to members of their families. Other important sources of off-farm income were net income from self-employment, other than farming, and investment income.

Of total "off-farm" income a little over one-third was received by the farm families of the four western provinces. Next to Ontario, the biggest earner was Quebec, followed by Saskatchewan, Alberta, the three Maritime Provinces together, British Columbia and Manitoba. On a per family basis the off-farm earnings were least in the Prairie Provinces and highest in British Columbia.

Between provinces the pattern of receipts varied markedly. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces one-third of "off-farm" income was government pensions and allowances; in the Prairie Provinces receipts from government drop to one-quarter of the total; and in Ontario and British Columbia, to one-sixth. Investment income, although a small component, was three times larger per farm family in the provinces from Ontario westward, than it was in the four eastern-most provinces. The

largest component in every province was wages and salaries from non-farm employment. This brought in over \$1,000 per farm family in Ontario and British Columbia but less than \$300 in Saskatchewan, about \$400 in Alberta and Manitoba, and \$700 in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The estimates provided by Table 9, secured by the farm survey, have no counterparts in published series and therefore direct checks for accuracy cannot be made. The sampling error associated with these estimates was variable between provinces and items. For Canada the coefficient of variation ranged from 1.9 per cent for government pensions and allowances to 15.6 per cent for "other" income. These items have coefficients of variation of 8.2 per cent and 58.5 per cent in Prince Edward Island. Means for getting adequate measurements of non-sampling error for the majority of these estimates were not available.

TABLE 3. Farm Numbers: Survey Sample and Survey Estimate for 1958 Compared with Census Data, 1956 and 1951, by Province

Note: A farm is defined as a land holding on which agricultural operations are carried out and which is (1) three acres or more in size, or (2) from one to three acres in size, and with the agricultural production valued at \$250.00 or more. This was the definition used in the 1951 and 1956 Censuses.

	Survey sample 1958	Survey estimate 1958	Census 1956	Census 1951
number				
Canada¹	8,077	517,513	572,606	619,461
Prince Edward Island	156	7,795	9,432	10,137
Nova Scotia	311	17,941	21,075	23,515
New Brunswick	297	19,023	22,116	26,431
Maritime Provinces	764	44,759	52,623	60,083
Quebec	1,337	112,873	122,617	134,336
Ontario	1,882	126,102	140,602	149,920
Manitoba	820	47,179	49,201	52,383
Saskatchewan	1,435	91,708	103,391	112,018
Alberta	1,250	71,656	79,424	84,315
Prairie Provinces	3,505	210,543	232,016	248,716
British Columbia	589	23,236	24,748	26,406

¹ Excluding Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 4. Farm Capital Structure at the End of the Survey Year, by Province, 1958

Note: End of the survey year means December 31, 1958, for Quebec and Ontario; October 31, 1958, for the other provinces. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

No.	Item	Canada ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
	Total value of farm capital:					
1	Gross value estimate	\$'000	12,830,875	88,623	179,288	187,253
2	Coefficient of variation	%	1.1	10.7	5.6	9.8
3	Per cent of total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Land and buildings:					
4	Gross value estimate	\$'000	8,723,051	53,896	120,331	132,967
5	Coefficient of variation	%	1.9	9.1	5.0	11.3
6	Per cent of total	%	68.0	60.8	67.1	71.0
	Land:					
7	Gross value estimate	\$'000	5,113,758	17,625	42,223	56,999
8	Coefficient of variation	%	2.2	13.2	6.4	12.3
9	Per cent of total	%	39.9	19.9	23.5	30.4
	Operator's houses:					
10	Gross value estimate	\$'000	1,941,528	21,827	48,375	47,594
11	Coefficient of variation	%	1.8	6.7	6.2	11.1
12	Per cent of total	%	15.1	24.6	27.0	25.4
	Other farm buildings:					
13	Gross value estimate	\$'000	1,667,764	14,445	29,733	28,374
14	Coefficient of variation	%	2.4	9.4	3.5	14.8
15	Per cent of total	%	13.0	16.3	16.6	15.2
	Machinery and equipment:					
16	Gross value estimate	\$'000	2,251,516	20,388	30,582	30,496
17	Coefficient of variation	%	1.8	15.6	8.7	9.8
18	Per cent of total	%	17.5	23.0	17.1	16.3
	Motor vehicles and power equipment (farm share): ²					
19	Gross value estimate	\$'000	1,346,085	10,918	17,986	16,967
20	Coefficient of variation	%	1.9	14.7	9.2	10.5
21	Per cent of total	%	10.5	12.3	10.1	9.1
	Non-power machinery and equipment:					
22	Gross value estimate	\$'000	905,431	9,470	12,596	13,529
23	Coefficient of variation	%	1.8	16.9	8.1	9.7
24	Per cent of total	%	7.0	10.7	7.0	7.2
	Livestock and poultry:					
25	Gross value estimate	\$'000	1,856,308	14,339	28,375	23,790
26	Coefficient of variation	%	1.9	12.4	8.4	11.9
27	Per cent of total	%	14.5	16.2	15.8	12.7
	Cattle:					
28	Gross value estimate	\$'000	1,499,975	10,331	22,150	18,091
29	Coefficient of variation	%	1.7	11.7	12.4	9.7
30	Per cent of total	%	11.7	11.7	12.4	9.7
	Hogs:					
31	Gross value estimate	\$'000	171,797	1,396	1,207	1,667
32	Coefficient of variation	%	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.9
33	Per cent of total	%	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
	Other revenue-producing animals: ³					
34	Gross value estimate	\$'000	38,419	277	748	460
35	Coefficient of variation	%	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
36	Per cent of total	%	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
	Horses:					
37	Gross value estimate	\$'000	79,481	1,264	1,494	1,860
38	Coefficient of variation	%	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.0
39	Per cent of total	%	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.7
	Hens and chickens:					
40	Gross value estimate	\$'000	51,400	1,004	2,525	1,397
41	Coefficient of variation	%	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.7
42	Per cent of total	%	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.7
	Other poultry:					
43	Gross value estimate	\$'000	15,237	65	251	315
44	Coefficient of variation	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
45	Per cent of total	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

¹ Excluding Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories.² Total value of all power machinery and motor vehicles, except cars and trucks which are included only at that part of total value which represents the share of total use which can be attributed to the farm business. Total capital invested in automobiles and trucks may be found in Table 7.³ Sheep, goats, fur-bearing animals and any other animals kept as a source of income.

TABLE 4. Farm Capital Structure at the End of the Survey Year, by Province, 1929

Note: End of the survey year means December 31, 1958, for Quebec and Ontario; October 31, 1958, for the other provinces. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

TABLE 5. Farm Indebtedness at the End of the Survey Year, by Province, 1958

Note: End of the survey year means December 31, 1958, for Quebec and Ontario; October 31, 1958, for the other provinces. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

No.	Item	\$'000	Canada ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
1	Farm indebtedness.....	\$'000	1,012,510	6,310	9,905	10,766
2	Per cent of total.....	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Farm mortgage indebtedness ²	\$'000	639,684	3,791	5,954	6,614
4	Per cent of total.....	%	63.2	60.1	60.1	61.4
5	Coefficient of variation.....	%	4.5	12.3	26.7	29.9
6	Per cent farms reporting.....	%	31.1	29.5	14.2	13.4
7	To private individuals.....	\$'000	315,315	1,361	571	2,363
8	Per cent of total.....	%	31.1	21.6	5.8	21.9
9	To federal, provincial and municipal governments.....	\$'000	236,460	1,883	5,173	2,820
10	Per cent of total.....	%	23.4	29.8	52.2	26.2
11	To loan, trust, insurance, railway and other organizations ²	\$'000	87,909	547	210	1,431
12	Per cent of total.....	%	8.7	8.7	2.1	13.3
13	Other farm indebtedness.....	\$'000	372,826	2,519	3,951	4,152
14	Per cent of total.....	%	36.8	39.9	39.9	38.6
15	Coefficient of variation.....	%	5.3	23.5	19.8	32.8
16	Per cent farms reporting.....	%	38.5	36.8	23.4	22.0
17	To banks and credit unions	\$'000	260,500	1,932	3,233	3,339
18	Per cent of total.....	%	25.7	30.6	32.6	31.0
19	Federal Farm Improvement Act loans.....	\$'000	115,534	1,005	1,382	1,598
20	Per cent of total.....	%	11.4	15.9	13.9	14.8
21	Per cent farms reporting.....	%	17.8	16.5	9.5	8.0
22	Other bank loans	\$'000	123,989	855	1,513	1,205
23	Per cent of total.....	%	12.2	13.6	15.3	11.2
24	Per cent farms reporting.....	%	14.4	21.7	10.0	7.5
25	Credit union loans	\$'000	20,977	71	339	537
26	Per cent of total.....	%	2.1	1.1	3.4	5.0
27	Per cent farms reporting.....	%	4.7	4.6	3.8	6.0
28	To provincial governments	\$'000	21,415	...	...	...
29	Per cent of total.....	%	2.1	...	...	...
30	Per cent farms reporting.....	%	3.8	...	...	...
31	To private individuals.....	\$'000	53,010	...	...	...
32	Per cent of total.....	%	5.2	...	...	...
33	To insurance, financial and other companies and to stores, dealers, etc.	\$'000	37,901	156	504	506
34	Per cent of total.....	%	3.8	2.5	5.1	4.7
35	Insurance, financial and other companies	\$'000	14,054	...	...	...
36	Per cent of total.....	%	1.4	...	...	...
37	Per cent farms reporting.....	%	2.7	...	...	...
38	Stores, dealers, etc.	\$'000	23,847	...	...	...
39	Per cent of total.....	%	2.4	...	...	...
40	Per cent farms reporting.....	%	6.7	...	...	...

¹ Excluding Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories.² The figures listed beside this stub item include mortgages reported to be held by banks. These mortgages likely were held as collateral for Farm Improvement Loans and therefore should have been entered beside the Farm Improvement Loan stub item. The amounts involved were as follows: Canada \$15,667,000, New Brunswick \$756,000, Maritime Provinces \$774,000, Quebec \$2,307,000, Ontario \$1,736,000, Manitoba \$1,103,000, Saskatchewan \$1,034,000, Alberta \$5,451,000, Prairie Provinces \$7,588,000, British Columbia \$3,263,000.

TABLE 5. Farm Indebtedness at the End of the Survey Year, by Province, 1958

Note: End of the survey year means December 31, 1958, for Quebec and Ontario; October 31, 1958, for the other provinces. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	No.
26,981	219,888	358,624	71,760	117,151	180,031	348,942	58,275	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
16,358	170,934	244,623	44,371	45,441	78,347	168,158	39,611	3
60.6	77.8	68.2	61.8	38.8	49.0	48.2	68.0	4
17.2	6.3	8.8	12.4	8.2	14.0	8.2	10.8	5
16.5	47.1	39.1	25.6	16.9	24.2	21.3	27.0	6
4,294	48,270	172,756	20,971	16,887	33,110	70,968	19,026	7
15.9	22.0	48.2	29.2	14.4	20.7	20.3	32.7	8
9,876	116,612	49,506	12,709	20,451	20,545	53,706	6,760	9
36.6	53.1	13.8	17.7	17.5	12.9	15.4	11.6	10
2,188	6,051	22,360	10,691	8,103	24,691	43,485	13,826	11
8.1	2.7	6.2	14.9	6.9	15.4	12.5	23.7	12
10,623	48,754	114,001	27,390	71,710	81,685	180,784	18,664	13
39.4	22.2	31.8	38.2	61.2	51.0	51.8	32.0	14
17.0	11.4	12.8	15.7	5.6	9.3	5.9	15.9	15
25.2	29.4	36.5	38.6	45.9	56.9	48.0	33.1	16
8,504	26,145	88,122	18,200	47,626	60,080	125,905	11,823	17
31.5	11.9	24.6	25.4	40.6	37.5	36.1	20.3	18
3,985	13,027	22,805	12,311	27,767	32,101	72,179	3,539	19
14.8	5.9	6.3	17.2	23.7	20.0	20.7	6.1	20
10.1	9.8	13.4	23.9	25.1	31.6	27.1	11.5	21
3,573	8,226	63,324	3,750	11,296	27,195	42,240	6,626	22
13.2	3.8	17.7	5.2	9.6	17.0	12.1	11.4	23
11.0	7.1	22.5	8.1	11.9	21.0	14.1	16.0	24
947	4,892	1,993	2,138	8,564	784	11,486	1,659	25
3.5	2.2	0.6	3.0	7.3	0.5	3.3	2.8	26
4.9	7.2	2.0	5.0	7.4	1.6	4.9	5.1	27
173	5,403	1,510	1,895	1,373	10,122	13,390	940	28
0.7	2.5	0.4	2.6	1.2	6.3	3.8	1.6	29
0.7	2.4	0.6	1.7	3.1	16.1	7.2	2.2	30
780	10,137	14,817	3,773	14,603	5,298	23,675	3,602	31
2.9	4.6	4.1	5.3	12.5	3.3	6.8	6.2	32
1,166	7,069	9,552	3,522	8,107	6,185	17,814	2,300	33
4.3	3.2	2.7	4.9	6.9	3.9	5.1	3.9	34
318	2,540	2,798	1,481	3,340	2,671	7,492	906	35
1.2	1.1	0.8	2.1	2.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	36
1.9	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	37
848	4,530	6,753	2,041	4,767	3,513	10,322	1,395	38
3.1	2.1	1.9	2.8	4.1	2.2	3.0	2.4	39
3.1	5.9	6.8	7.8	9.4	6.9	8.2	2.9	40

TABLE 6. Summary of Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Percentage Distribution among Items, by Province, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

No.	Item	Canada ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
1	Total farm operating expenses	\$'000 1,888,974	16,098	34,564	35,836
2	Per cent of total	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	\$'000 336,587	2,666	4,939	5,968
4	Per cent of total	% 17.8	16.6	14.3	16.6
5	Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ³	\$'000 30,495	186	256	453
6	Per cent of total	% 1.6	1.2	0.7	1.3
7	Custom work and machine rental	\$'000 83,833	889	1,243	1,612
8	Per cent of total	% 4.4	5.5	3.6	4.5
9	Hired farm labour ⁴	\$'000 189,188	1,748	3,148	5,087
10	Per cent of total	% 10.0	10.9	9.1	14.2
11	Taxes	\$'000 108,986	346	1,849	2,600
12	Per cent of total	% 5.8	2.1	5.4	7.3
13	Rent	\$'000 92,171	33	125	177
14	Per cent of total	% 4.9	0.2	0.4	0.5
15	Interest on mortgages and other debts	\$'000 45,463	323	467	485
16	Per cent of total	% 2.4	2.0	1.3	1.3
17	Purchases of livestock and poultry	\$'000 300,198	1,267	3,837	3,249
18	Per cent of total	% 15.9	7.9	11.1	9.1
19	Purchases of feed	\$'000 343,524	2,393	11,867	7,716
20	Per cent of total	% 18.2	14.9	34.3	21.5
21	Livestock services ⁵	\$'000 25,063	196	437	338
22	Per cent of total	% 1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9
23	Purchases of seed and nursery stock	\$'000 56,398	846	702	929
24	Per cent of total	% 3.0	5.2	2.1	2.6
25	Fertilizers, lime and mulches	\$'000 64,777	2,696	1,643	3,004
26	Per cent of total	% 3.5	16.7	4.7	8.4
27	Pesticides ⁶	\$'000 13,898	346	210	383
28	Per cent of total	% 0.7	2.1	0.6	1.1
29	Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements ⁷	\$'000 76,624	885	1,804	1,708
30	Per cent of total	% 4.1	5.5	5.2	4.8
31	Farm business insurance ⁸	\$'000 26,889	158	232	353
32	Per cent of total	% 1.4	1.0	0.7	1.0
33	Miscellaneous farm operating expenses ⁹	\$'000 94,880	1,122	1,804	1,774
34	Per cent of total	% 5.0	7.0	5.2	4.9

¹ Excluding Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories.² The farm share was considered to be 100 per cent of the operating expenses for all farm vehicles and machinery except automobiles and trucks. In the case of farm trucks and autos, only that part of total expenses which can be attributed to farm business is included. Expenses shown are net after the subtraction of a gasoline tax refund which, in total, amounted to \$15,615,000 for Canada. Total expenses for operating farm vehicles and machinery, before deduction of the non-farm share of expenses for automobiles and trucks or the tax refund, are found in Table 4.³ Includes machinery used for growing and harvesting crops, dairy and poultry equipment and all other non-power farm machinery and equipment.⁴ Includes value of meals and food, housing or other lodging, laundry, fuel and transportation provided to hired farm workers.

TABLE 6. Summary of Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Percentage Distribution among Items, by Province, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	No.
86,497	335,562	623,414	140,185	285,114	328,893	754,192	89,310	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
13,573	37,846	69,997	40,116	89,262	75,783	205,161	10,010	3
15.7	11.3	11.2	28.6	31.3	23.0	27.2	11.2	4
895	3,225	7,401	3,737	8,372	6,402	18,511	463	5
1.0	0.9	1.2	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.5	0.5	6
3,744	14,593	27,985	6,499	15,127	13,509	35,135	2,375	7
4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.3	4.1	4.7	2.7	8
9,983	23,411	72,334	10,698	22,085	30,047	62,830	20,630	9
11.5	7.0	11.6	7.6	7.7	9.1	8.3	23.1	10
4,795	15,659	30,822	10,694	25,621	17,790	54,105	3,606	11
5.5	4.7	4.9	7.6	9.0	5.4	7.2	4.0	12
335	1,214	15,356	11,866	38,814	23,043	73,723	1,543	13
0.4	0.4	2.5	8.5	13.6	7.0	9.8	1.7	14
1,275	7,872	17,019	3,435	5,281	7,537	16,253	3,044	15
1.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	3.4	16
8,353	45,033	123,474	16,563	20,401	78,619	115,584	7,754	17
9.7	13.4	19.8	11.8	7.2	23.9	15.3	8.7	18
21,976	117,130	122,178	13,567	14,687	30,222	58,477	23,764	19
25.4	34.9	19.6	9.7	5.1	9.2	7.8	26.6	20
971	3,852	10,284	1,459	2,982	4,413	8,853	1,102	21
1.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	22
2,476	9,183	18,028	5,333	10,376	8,825	24,533	2,178	23
2.9	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.6	2.7	3.2	2.4	24
7,343	15,082	30,485	1,629	2,405	5,470	9,523	2,342	25
8.5	4.5	5.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.7	26
939	1,229	3,416	1,104	3,404	2,716	7,225	1,089	27
1.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	28
4,397	18,712	28,727	4,370	9,866	8,034	22,270	2,518	29
5.1	5.6	4.6	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.9	2.8	30
743	4,077	11,005	2,077	4,554	3,322	9,952	1,112	31
0.9	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	32
4,700	17,444	34,903	7,035	11,864	13,154	32,053	5,780	33
5.4	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	6.5	34

^a Includes livestock feeding and pasturing, veterinary services and supplies, artificial insemination and other breeding fees and other livestock and poultry services such as culling, dehorning, etc.

^b Weedicides, insecticides, spray and dip disinfectants for livestock, fungicides and rodent poison.

^c Other property improvements include roads, lanes, tile drains, irrigation pipes and ditches, wells, cisterns and fences.

^d Fire, wind and other property insurance on farm buildings and contents, floater insurance on livestock, hail and other insurance on crops, workmen's compensation or liability insurance.

^e Includes small tools and supplies, farm share of telephone and electricity, heating fuel, containers, magazines, fees and irrigation charges.

**TABLE 7. Motor Vehicles and Power Machinery: Number and Value on Farms at the End of the Survey Year
and Operating Costs during the Year, by Province, 1958**

Note: End of the survey year means December 31, 1958, for Quebec and Ontario; October 31, 1958, for the other provinces. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

No.	Item	Canada ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
1	Automobiles:					
1	Number	No.	354,802	4,219	6,799	9,018
2	Value	\$'000	385,405	4,512	7,996	9,137
3	Coefficient of variation (for value)	%	1.8	16.6	9.4	8.3
4	Operating costs — Total	\$'000	134,794	1,351	2,520	3,566
5	Farm share	"	67,361	624	908	1,752
6	Trucks:					
6	Number	No.	293,458	3,260	8,671	5,820
7	Value	\$'000	232,478	2,553	7,082	4,588
8	Coefficient of variation (for value)	%	2.3	9.9	11.1	10.9
9	Operating costs — Total	\$'000	104,059	1,070	3,694	3,089
10	Farm share	"	86,011	729	2,696	2,310
11	Tractors:					
11	Number	No.	552,293	5,745	8,963	8,652
12	Value	\$'000	578,675	5,523	7,875	7,743
13	Coefficient of variation (for value)	%	1.9	18.0	9.6	12.3
14	Operating costs	\$'000	171,115	1,573	1,231	1,831
15	Combines:					
15	Total number	No.	147,801	201	126	373
16	Power take-off type	"	26,946	...	...	...
17	Auxiliary engine type	"	50,745	...	...	...
18	Self-propelled type	"	70,110	...	...	...
19	Total value	\$'000	244,764	363	128	458
20	Power take-off type	"	21,205	...	...	...
21	Auxiliary engine type	"	48,357	...	...	...
22	Self-propelled type	"	175,202	...	...	...
23	Total operating costs	"	21,396	8	1	21
24	Swathers:					
24	Total number	No.	6,103	...	...	...
25	Auxiliary engine type	"	259	...	...	...
26	Self-propelled type	"	5,844	...	...	...
27	Total value	\$'000	8,293	...	...	...
28	Auxiliary engine type	"	84	...	...	...
29	Self-propelled type	"	8,209	...	...	...
30	Total operating costs	"	564	...	...	...
31	Balers:					
31	Total number	No.	74,309	505	1,557	1,251
32	Power take-off type	"	51,224	385	837	922
33	Auxiliary engine type	"	22,406	...	...	...
34	Self-propelled type	"	679	...	...	...
35	Total value	\$'000	82,845	691	1,614	1,461
36	Power take-off type	"	56,241	540	826	980
37	Auxiliary engine type	"	25,701	...	...	...
38	Self-propelled type	"	903	...	...	...
39	Total operating costs	"	2,236	3	53	38
40	Forage harvesters:					
40	Total number	No.	11,878	...	...	...
41	Power take-off type	"	10,100	...	...	...
42	Auxiliary engine type	"	1,778	...	...	...
43	Total value	\$'000	11,865	...	...	...
44	Power take-off type	"	9,513	...	...	...
45	Auxiliary engine type	"	2,352	...	...	...
46	Total operating cost	"	273	...	...	...
47	Sprayers and dusters:					
47	Total number	No.	32,871	718	772	571
48	Auxiliary engine type	"	28,736	...	...	...
49	Self-propelled type	"	4,135	...	...	...
50	Total value	\$'000	9,041	214	222	214
51	Auxiliary engine type	"	7,163	...	...	...
52	Self-propelled type	"	1,878	...	...	...
53	Total operating costs	"	586	4	17	7
54	Stationary engines:					
54	Number	No.	121,729	1,085	431	339
55	Value	\$'000	8,624	60	61	52
56	Operating costs	"	1,427	22	29	4

¹ Excluding Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 7. Motor Vehicles and Power Machinery: Number and Value on Farms at the End of the Survey Year and Operating Costs during the Year, by Province, 1958

Note: End of the survey year means December 31, 1958, for Quebec and Ontario; October 31, 1958, for the other provinces. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	No.
20,036	55,372	107,922	36,309	67,157	51,416	154,882	16,590	1
21,646	54,831	107,136	37,719	81,535	65,328	184,582	17,211	2
6.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	2.5	4.9	2.2	7.9	3
7,437	21,298	38,263	13,313	26,702	21,786	61,801	5,996	4
3,284	8,960	17,704	7,421	15,221	12,702	35,343	2,070	5
17,751	31,156	58,426	31,621	76,987	64,754	173,362	12,763	6
14,223	23,257	37,227	23,981	66,171	57,241	147,393	10,378	7
6.8	8.0	5.5	6.9	5.7	3.5	3.0	10.0	8
7,853	14,193	20,036	9,127	24,129	23,866	57,122	4,854	9
5,735	10,515	16,856	7,629	20,642	20,900	49,171	3,734	10
23,360	72,993	142,872	67,444	125,495	102,584	295,523	17,545	11
21,141	82,343	125,990	65,994	147,243	118,599	331,836	17,365	12
7.4	5.0	5.2	4.5	3.3	3.8	2.2	8.5	13
4,635	20,049	41,254	24,891	41,886	34,996	101,773	3,405	14
700	1,630	20,203	25,045	62,181	36,922	124,148	1,120	15
316	540	11,612	2,061	8,296	3,990	14,347	131	16
313	849	5,821	10,716	20,057	12,350	43,123	639	17
71	241	2,770	12,268	33,828	20,582	66,678	350	18
948	2,242	22,422	41,049	109,918	66,462	217,430	1,722	19
341	394	10,265	1,940	5,000	3,187	10,127	78	20
453	1,475	5,603	9,049	18,640	12,403	40,093	733	21
154	373	6,554	30,060	86,278	50,872	167,210	911	22
31	154	1,049	3,741	10,336	5,950	20,027	136	23
...	...	389	1,053	2,303	2,264	5,620	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	259	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,361	...	26
...	...	404	1,592	2,917	3,169	7,678	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,594	...	29
...	...	48	82	204	223	508	...	30
3,313	10,370	24,487	8,099	12,495	12,853	33,447	2,692	31
2,144	7,059	15,744	6,336	9,846	9,112	25,294	983	32
968	2,981	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	33
201	330	...	...	...	...	...	78	34
3,765	12,851	25,346	9,395	13,084	15,541	38,020	2,863	35
2,345	8,488	16,189	7,216	9,846	11,015	28,077	1,143	36
1,203	3,938	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	37
217	425	...	...	...	...	...	102	38
94	442	625	149	363	399	910	165	39
125	2,064	7,243	423	614	638	1,675	771	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
170	1,799	7,439	334	645	597	1,576	881	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
3	4	228	1	14	7	22	17	46
2,061	1,155	6,554	2,730	9,542	9,167	21,439	1,662	47
1,724	652	4,957	2,508	9,066	8,516	20,090	1,313	48
337	503	1,597	222	476	651	1,349	349	49
650	325	3,078	392	1,549	1,710	3,652	1,336	50
490	169	2,186	365	1,426	1,463	3,254	1,064	51
160	156	892	27	123	247	398	272	52
28	32	186	14	77	133	224	116	53
1,855	3,532	4,543	12,594	64,230	31,378	108,202	3,597	54
173	486	669	736	3,868	1,751	6,355	940	55
55	97	113	143	399	324	866	296	56

TABLE 8. Summary of Farm Cash Receipts with Percentage Distributions among Items, by Province, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

No.	Item		Canada ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
1	Total farm cash receipts	\$'000	2,485,735	25,634	45,140	38,017
2	Per cent of total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services	\$'000	1,500,739	14,056	31,861	22,718
4	Per cent of total	%	60.4	54.8	70.6	59.7
5	Cattle, calves and hides	\$'000	552,983	4,418	6,073	5,306
6	Per cent of total	%	22.3	17.2	13.5	14.0
7	Hogs.....	\$'000	280,898	2,143	1,524	2,161
8	Per cent of total	%	11.3	8.3	3.4	5.7
9	Sheep, lambs and wool	\$'000	17,458	317	545	390
10	Per cent of total	%	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0
11	Dairy products	\$'000	459,471	4,075	15,441	11,364
12	Per cent of total	%	18.5	15.9	34.2	29.9
13	Poultry.....	\$'000	85,226	1,093	2,231	1,233
14	Per cent of total	%	3.4	4.3	4.9	3.2
15	Eggs.....	\$'000	95,112	1,990	6,019	2,225
16	Per cent of total	%	3.8	7.8	13.3	5.8
17	Livestock and poultry feeding, livestock pasturing	\$'000	9,591	21	28	39
18	Per cent of total	%	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
19	Receipts from crops	\$'000	842,182	10,554	4,373	11,029
20	Per cent of total	%	33.9	41.2	9.7	29.0
21	Principal grains and flaxseed ²	\$'000	548,473	152	100	537
22	Per cent of total	%	22.1	0.6	0.2	1.4
23	Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed, other grains and special field crops ³	\$'000	187,872	10,170	1,859	7,412
24	Per cent of total	%	7.5	39.7	4.1	19.5
25	Vegetables and fruits	\$'000	88,364	228	2,414	3,079
26	Per cent of total	%	3.6	0.9	5.4	8.1
27	Supplementary payments ⁴	\$'000	17,473	-	-	-
28	Per cent of total	%	0.7	-	-	-
29	Wood and maple products	\$'000	35,913	332	5,640	2,725
30	Per cent of total	%	1.4	1.3	12.5	7.2
31	Custom work	\$'000	42,385	396	2,067	1,244
32	Per cent of total	%	1.7	1.5	4.6	3.3
33	Miscellaneous products and services ⁵	\$'000	64,515	296	1,199	301
34	Per cent of total	%	2.6	1.2	2.6	0.8

¹ Excluding Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories.² Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, mixed grain and grain corn.³ Potatoes, sugar beets, hay, forage seeds, buckwheat, soybeans, dry beans and peas, rapeseed, mustard seed, sunflowerseed and other field crops.

TABLE 8. Summary of Farm Cash Receipts with Percentage Distributions among Items, by Province, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	No.
108,791	395,241	773,949	195,831	467,251	433,842	1,096,923	110,831	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
68,635	331,070	544,884	92,609	136,318	261,789	490,716	65,434	3
63.1	83.8	70.4	47.3	29.2	60.3	44.7	59.0	4
15,797	52,062	191,581	42,938	80,978	149,032	272,947	20,597	5
14.5	13.2	24.8	21.9	17.3	34.4	24.9	18.6	6
5,829	68,428	106,246	13,843	25,255	59,969	99,067	1,328	7
5.4	17.3	13.7	7.1	5.4	13.8	9.0	1.2	8
1,251	2,473	4,272	815	1,009	6,305	8,129	1,333	9
1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.7	1.2	10
30,880	169,269	163,209	19,142	18,641	31,299	69,082	27,031	11
28.4	42.8	21.1	9.8	4.0	7.2	6.3	24.4	12
4,557	22,845	32,124	8,052	5,106	6,357	19,515	6,185	13
4.2	5.8	4.2	4.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	5.5	14
10,233	15,314	42,127	7,486	4,622	6,456	18,564	8,873	15
9.4	3.9	5.4	3.8	1.0	1.5	1.7	8.0	16
88	680	5,326	332	708	2,371	3,411	88	17
0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	18
25,956	37,359	180,815	95,469	318,207	161,664	575,341	22,712	19
23.9	9.4	23.4	48.8	68.1	37.3	52.5	20.5	20
788	2,134	32,104	86,183	300,313	125,315	511,811	1,637	21
0.7	0.5	4.2	44.0	64.3	28.9	46.7	1.5	22
19,443	22,197	99,855	5,132	8,348	29,191	42,671	3,707	23
17.9	5.6	12.9	2.6	1.8	6.7	3.9	3.3	24
5,722	13,027	48,776	1,680	65	2,030	3,774	17,066	25
5.3	3.3	6.3	0.9	--	0.5	0.3	15.4	26
—	—	—	2,474	9,483	5,128	17,085	304	27
—	—	—	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.6	0.3	28
8,697	18,045	6,225	843	410	356	1,608	1,338	29
8.0	4.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	30
3,707	5,283	13,755	3,547	8,343	5,788	17,678	1,962	31
3.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	32
1,795	3,484	28,271	3,362	3,973	4,245	11,580	19,385	33
1.6	0.9	3.6	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	17.5	34

⁴ From sources such as the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. Entries do not add to Canada total because figures which had been entered for the eastern provinces were not applicable.

⁵ Horses, furs and fur animals, honey and beeswax, nursery products, sand, gravel, top-soil and sod, resale of unused farm supplies, other farm products such as straw, etc., and other farm services such as breeding fees, sheep shearing, castrating, dehorning, etc.

TABLE 9. Summary of Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation, by Province, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit, which in this case would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and who were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

	Item	Canada ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
\$'000					
1	Total income from sources other than operation of farms	678,222	8,330	25,229	32,627
2	Operator	470,284	5,602	16,136	20,536
3	Other members	207,938	2,728	9,093	12,091
4	Farm employment, wages and salaries	24,930	354	642	889
5	Operator	9,228	133	352	370
6	Other family members	15,703	221	290	519
7	Non-farm employment	410,512	4,715	15,206	20,301
8	Operator	270,890	3,326	9,729	12,687
9	Other family members	139,622	1,389	5,477	7,634
10	Wages and salaries	341,816	3,328	12,850	16,574
11	Operator	211,170	2,160	8,141	10,463
12	Other family members	130,646	1,168	4,709	6,110
13	Net income from self-employment	65,755	1,332	2,105	3,438
14	Operator	57,261	1,127	1,467	2,036
15	Other family members	8,494	205	638	1,402
16	Net income from roomers and boarders	2,941	55	251	289
17	Operator	2,459	39	122	167
18	Other family members	482	16	130	122
19	Income from other than employment	222,695	3,196	9,115	11,089
20	Operator	172,259	2,078	5,794	7,163
21	Other family members	50,436	1,118	3,321	3,925
22	Government pensions and allowances	160,619	2,991	8,268	9,986
23	Operator	115,516	1,886	5,160	6,188
24	Other family members	45,102	1,105	3,108	3,798
25	Family allowances	74,780	1,015	2,203	3,041
26	Operator ²	73,052	991	2,111	2,838
27	Other family members	1,728	24	92	204
28	Old age pensions	57,825	1,505	4,349	4,760
29	Operator	22,183	489	1,829	1,825
30	Other family members	35,642	1,017	2,519	2,935
31	Other government pensions and allowances ³	28,014	471	1,716	2,185
32	Operator	20,281	407	1,220	1,525
33	Other family members	7,732	64	497	660
34	Investment income ⁴	45,244	172	608	509
35	Operator	41,409	159	521	470
36	Other family members	3,835	13	87	39
37	Other income ⁵	16,832	33	239	594
38	Operator	15,333	33	113	506
39	Other family members	1,499	--	126	88
40	Other money receipts ⁶	20,084	65	266	349
41	Operator	17,907	65	261	336
42	Other family members	2,177	--	5	13

¹ Excluding Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories.² Family allowances, although paid to wives of operators, were credited to the operator.³ Veterans' pensions, disability allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, welfare payments and workman's compensation benefits.⁴ Net income from rental of farm and non-farm real estate, bond interest, stock dividends, mortgage interest, bank and other interest, royalties and oil rights.

TABLE 9. Summary of Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation, by Province, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit, which in this case would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and who were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	No.
\$'000								
66,186	152,243	222,114	43,276	73,417	71,722	188,415	49,264	1
42,274	100,062	148,743	31,821	55,601	53,574	140,996	38,208	2
23,912	52,180	73,371	11,455	17,816	18,147	47,418	11,056	3
1,885	4,948	8,086	2,020	3,417	3,176	8,613	1,398	4
855	1,700	2,238	570	1,627	1,268	3,464	970	5
1,030	3,248	5,848	1,451	1,790	1,908	5,149	428	6
40,222	92,007	152,132	21,953	32,469	36,463	90,885	35,266	7
25,722	57,112	97,360	15,424	23,304	25,508	64,236	26,460	8
14,500	34,895	54,772	6,529	9,185	10,955	26,649	8,806	9
32,752	76,698	132,440	18,130	24,521	27,286	69,937	29,990	10
20,764	44,026	78,492	12,204	16,315	17,358	45,876	22,012	11
11,987	32,672	53,948	5,926	8,206	9,928	24,061	7,979	12
6,875	14,819	18,566	3,643	7,648	8,986	20,277	5,217	13
4,630	12,669	17,785	3,070	6,731	7,986	17,788	4,390	14
2,245	2,150	782	573	917	1,000	2,490	827	15
595	490	1,126	180	300	192	671	59	16
328	417	1,083	150	258	164	572	59	17
268	73	42	30	42	27	99	--	18
23,400	52,844	53,765	17,376	32,831	30,136	80,343	12,343	19
15,035	39,062	41,529	14,047	27,100	24,956	66,103	10,529	20
8,364	13,782	12,236	3,330	5,731	5,180	14,240	1,814	21
21,245	47,070	35,298	11,270	20,903	16,510	48,683	8,322	22
13,234	33,855	24,980	8,348	16,107	12,070	36,525	6,922	23
8,011	13,215	10,318	2,922	4,796	4,440	12,158	1,400	24
6,259	24,907	15,653	5,690	11,084	8,519	25,294	2,668	25
5,940	24,421	15,184	5,582	10,885	8,418	24,886	2,621	26
320	486	468	108	200	100	408	46	27
10,614	13,860	14,742	3,766	7,037	5,191	15,995	2,615	28
4,143	3,837	6,270	1,328	3,293	1,772	6,394	1,539	29
6,471	10,023	8,472	2,438	3,744	3,419	9,601	1,076	30
4,372	8,304	4,903	1,814	2,781	2,800	7,395	3,040	31
3,152	5,597	3,525	1,438	1,928	1,879	5,245	2,762	32
1,221	2,707	1,378	376	853	921	2,149	278	33
1,289	3,513	13,412	4,600	9,894	9,810	24,303	2,726	34
1,150	3,200	12,062	4,264	8,997	9,277	22,538	2,460	35
140	314	1,350	336	896	533	1,765	266	36
865	2,260	5,055	1,506	2,035	3,816	7,357	1,295	37
651	2,008	4,487	1,434	1,996	3,609	7,040	1,147	38
214	253	568	72	38	207	317	148	39
679	2,443	8,131	1,927	4,700	1,947	8,573	257	40
661	2,188	7,616	1,781	3,570	1,843	7,193	249	41
18	255	515	146	1,131	104	1,381	9	42

* Other pensions, annuities, patronage dividends and other recurring income not previously specified.

† Non-recurring receipts such as inheritances, cash settlements of life and property insurance, income tax refunds, etc.

TABLE 10-01. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Canada, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Expenses for Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories are not included.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	1,888,974	100.0	2.3
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	92.1	336,587	17.8	1.7
Fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	92.1	212,650	11.3	1.7
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	88.2	99,187	5.2	2.1
License, registrations and insurance	86.5	24,750	1.3	2.2
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	72.0	30,495	1.6	2.0
Custom work and machine rental	77.8	83,833	4.4	2.5
Hired farm labour	43.8	189,188	10.0	6.5
Cash wages	43.7	151,408	8.0	7.3
Room, board, etc. ⁵	34.6	37,780	2.0	5.1
Taxes	95.1	108,986	5.8	1.7
Rent	23.1	92,171	4.9	4.9
Cash	10.8	22,080	1.2	12.6
Share	13.6	70,092	3.7	5.1
Interest on mortgages	30.4	28,727	1.5	4.3
Interest on other farm debts	35.0	16,736	0.9	4.2
Purchases of livestock and poultry	75.7	300,198	15.9	4.2
Cattle, hogs and sheep	57.6	257,268	13.6	4.5
Cattle	36.8	203,643	10.8	5.7
Hogs	37.6	50,544	2.7	6.1
Sheep	2.8	3,081	0.1	31.2
Poultry and hatching eggs	49.0	32,911	1.8	9.1
Poultry	48.8	29,949	1.6	10.3
Hatching eggs	0.4	2,962	0.2	..
Other livestock ⁶	9.7	10,020	0.5	11.3
Purchases of feed	87.3	343,524	18.2	4.1
Livestock feeding and pasturing	12.5	6,148	0.3	7.4
Other livestock and poultry services	66.1	18,915	1.0	2.7
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	57.8	13,187	0.7	2.9
Artificial insemination	15.5	3,987	0.2	..
Other breeding fees	18.6	1,192	0.1	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	10.3	549	--	..
Purchases of seed	89.6	50,384	2.7	2.3
Nursery stock ⁸	11.0	6,014	0.3	36.0
Chemical fertilizer	46.0	57,770	3.1	3.0
Agricultural lime	9.2	2,864	0.2	10.1
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	7.4	4,143	0.2	11.8
Weedicides	26.1	5,740	0.3	4.3
Other pesticides ⁹	61.5	8,158	0.4	5.9
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements	74.6	76,624	4.1	3.7
Repairs to farm houses	43.5	33,040	1.8	4.8
Repairs to other buildings	39.2	26,381	1.4	4.9
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	51.6	17,203	0.9	6.5
Farm business insurance	67.4	28,889	1.4	4.9
House and contents ¹¹	50.6	6,941	0.4	2.5
Other farm business insurance ¹²	59.2	19,948	1.0	6.2
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	97.5	94,880	5.0	1.1
Small tools and supplies ¹³	86.2	32,299	1.7	2.6
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	77.4	20,396	1.1	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	75.8	12,426	0.7	6.1
Heating fuel ¹⁶	19.6	11,493	0.6	17.1
Containers ¹⁷	17.0	10,214	0.5	9.8
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	62.4	8,052	0.4	..

Footnotes may be found following Table 10-12.

TABLE 10-02. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Prince Edward Island, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	16,098	100.0	16.8
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	91.5	2,666	16.6	14.5
Fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	91.5	1,894	11.8	13.3
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	87.9	584	3.6	18.6
License, registrations and insurance	86.8	188	1.2	16.4
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	60.5	186	1.2	5.1
Custom work and machine rental	78.4	889	5.5	23.5
Hired farm labour	71.6	1,748	10.9	18.7
Cash wages	71.6	1,170	7.3	19.0
Room, board, etc. ⁵	70.9	578	3.6	20.5
Taxes	98.5	346	2.1	12.5
Rent	5.0	33	0.2	83.4
Cash .....	...	...	...	...
Share .....	...	...	...	...
Interest on mortgages	29.5	201	1.2	14.0
Interest on other farm debts	36.2	122	0.8	23.3
Purchases of livestock and poultry	66.6	1,267	7.9	22.6
Cattle, hogs and sheep	45.1	836	5.2	18.6
Cattle	28.0	627	3.9	23.3
Hogs .....	...	...	...	...
Sheep .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry and hatching eggs	46.4	335	2.1	42.6
Poultry .....	...	...	...	...
Hatching eggs .....	...	...	...	...
Other livestock ⁶	7.5	96	0.6	58.3
Purchases of feed	84.5	2,393	14.9	13.3
Livestock feeding and pasturing	2.0	11	0.1	68.6
Other livestock and poultry services	75.8	185	1.1	11.1
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	53.4	78	0.5	14.2
Artificial insemination	41.3	72	0.4	..
Other breeding fees	38.6	31	0.2	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	9.5	4	--	..
Purchases of seed	93.8	811	5.0	34.3
Nursery stock ⁸	8.9	35	0.2	78.5
Chemical fertilizer	83.1	2,557	15.9	18.0
Agricultural lime	29.9	132	0.8	10.4
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	1.7	7	--	78.9
Weedicides	4.5	6	--	25.9
Other pesticides ⁹	73.6	340	2.1	32.9
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements	74.6	885	5.5	10.8
Repairs to farm houses	57.3	442	2.7	13.5
Repairs to other buildings	38.8	298	1.9	7.5
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	45.3	145	0.9	29.3
Farm business insurance	62.7	158	1.0	26.2
House and contents ¹¹	59.4	100	0.6	27.0
Other farm business insurance ¹²	59.4	57	0.4	25.3
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	96.2	1,122	7.0	36.0
Small tools and supplies ¹³	89.4	490	3.0	52.1
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	52.4	147	0.9	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	74.6	44	0.3	23.4
Heating fuel ¹⁶	17.4	50	0.3	44.1
Containers ¹⁷	63.9	332	2.1	57.9
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	36.5	60	0.4	..

TABLE 10-03. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Nova Scotia, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ⁴	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total farm operating expenses.....	100.0	34,564	100.0	10.0
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ⁵	77.2	4,939	14.3	12.9
Fuel, oil grease and anti-freeze ⁶	77.2	2,990	8.7	12.5
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	66.1	1,256	3.6	14.1
License, registrations and insurance	74.8	693	2.0	15.7
Repairs to non-power-machinery and equipment ⁷	50.0	256	0.7	17.1
Custom work and machine rental	66.7	1,243	3.6	22.2
Hired farm labour	46.4	3,148	9.1	12.0
Cash wages.....	46.4	2,570	7.4	13.6
Room, board, etc. ⁸	29.1	577	1.7	24.4
Taxes.....	99.1	1,849	5.4	9.3
Rent	8.0	125	0.4	18.4
Cash.....	...	...	...	...
Share .....	...	...	...	...
Interest on mortgages	14.2	281	0.8	19.2
Interest on other farm debts	22.2	186	0.5	15.6
Purchases of livestock and poultry.....	76.0	3,837	11.1	19.5
Cattle, hogs and sheep	63.7	2,991	8.7	25.8
Cattle	39.2	2,539	7.3	28.3
Hogs .....	...	...	...	...
Sheep .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry and hatching eggs	36.7	589	1.7	18.8
Poultry .....	...	...	...	...
Hatching eggs .....	...	...	...	...
Other livestock ⁹	10.4	258	0.7	10.7
Purchases of feed	92.3	11,867	34.3	14.5
Livestock feeding and pasturing	10.6	68	0.2	22.1
Other livestock and poultry services	66.9	369	1.1	12.7
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	38.4	141	0.4	12.3
Artificial insemination	26.4	168	0.5	..
Other breeding fees	35.5	53	0.2	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ¹⁰	8.1	7	--	..
Purchases of seed	91.0	614	1.8	19.8
Nursery stock ¹¹	6.0	88	0.3	18.7
Chemical fertilizer.....	79.7	1,408	4.1	19.2
Agricultural lime	19.7	187	0.5	13.1
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	6.8	48	0.1	47.8
Weedicides	15.9	34	0.1	35.9
Other pesticides ¹²	59.9	176	0.5	31.9
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements.....	70.9	1,804	5.2	9.5
Repairs to farm houses	46.4	1,017	2.9	11.1
Repairs to other buildings	28.3	571	1.7	13.7
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹³	43.6	216	0.6	11.1
Farm business insurance	38.1	232	0.7	13.4
House and contents ¹¹	35.7	132	0.4	11.0
Other farm business insurance ¹²	31.9	100	0.3	17.0
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	95.5	1,804	5.2	12.3
Small tools and supplies ¹³	73.9	503	1.4	10.2
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	78.4	416	1.2	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	69.1	128	0.4	7.9
Heating fuel ¹⁶	7.6	121	0.3	23.5
Containers ¹⁷	15.0	409	1.2	32.8
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁴	58.2	227	0.7	..

Footnotes may be found following Table 10-12.

TABLE 10-04. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, New Brunswick, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	35,836	100.0	9.6
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	73.1	5,968	16.6	4.1
Fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	73.1	3,560	9.9	6.4
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	63.0	1,737	4.8	10.7
License, registrations and insurance	63.8	671	1.9	11.2
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	45.6	453	1.3	25.0
Custom work and machine rental	72.1	1,612	4.5	24.7
Hired farm labour	41.4	5,087	14.2	13.7
Cash wages	41.4	4,364	12.2	12.5
Room, board, etc. ⁵	29.6	723	2.0	31.9
Taxes	98.8	2,600	7.3	9.6
Rent	9.2	177	0.5	20.7
Cash .....	...	...	...	...
Share .....	...	...	...	...
Interest on mortgages	12.1	341	0.9	28.1
Interest on other farm debts	18.6	144	0.4	23.3
Purchases of livestock and poultry	73.6	3,249	9.1	20.4
Cattle, hogs and sheep	60.2	2,589	7.2	23.9
Cattle	27.3	2,122	5.9	26.8
Hogs .....	...	...	...	...
Sheep .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry and hatching eggs	37.1	343	1.0	28.6
Poultry .....	...	...	...	...
Hatching eggs .....	...	...	...	...
Other livestock ⁶	11.5	316	0.9	10.7
Purchases of feed	88.5	7,716	21.5	16.4
Livestock feeding and pasturing	10.3	55	0.1	31.5
Other livestock and poultry services	46.3	283	0.8	14.7
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	32.2	118	0.3	16.9
Artificial insemination	26.7	147	0.4	..
Other breeding fees	9.2	13	0.1	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	4.1	6	--	..
Purchases of seed	89.8	920	2.6	14.3
Nursery stock ⁸	3.0	9	--	61.1
Chemical fertilizer	75.6	2,748	7.7	17.8
Agricultural lime	18.4	220	0.6	18.0
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	3.8	36	0.1	72.2
Weedicides	7.2	39	0.1	40.2
Other pesticides ⁹	47.9	344	1.0	22.8
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements	58.2	1,708	4.8	11.3
Repairs to farm houses	43.2	835	2.3	7.5
Repairs to other buildings	23.9	670	1.9	23.7
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	24.5	203	0.6	31.3
Farm business insurance	43.0	353	1.0	15.1
House and contents ¹¹	39.0	186	0.5	10.0
Other farm business insurance ¹²	28.7	166	0.5	24.7
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	92.2	1,774	4.9	13.8
Small tools and supplies ¹³	68.6	480	1.3	8.5
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	69.5	405	1.1	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	44.8	76	0.2	17.6
Heating fuel ¹⁶	9.4	75	0.2	33.8
Containers ¹⁷	23.9	545	1.5	34.7
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	45.4	193	0.6	..

TABLE 10-05. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Maritime Provinces, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	86,497	100.0	6.4
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	78.0	13,573	15.7	5.8
Fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	78.0	8,444	9.8	5.9
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	68.6	3,577	4.1	7.8
License, registrations and insurance	72.2	1,553	1.8	8.7
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	50.0	895	1.0	13.6
Custom work and machine rental	71.0	3,744	4.3	14.1
Hired farm labour	48.6	9,983	11.5	8.6
Cash wages	48.6	8,105	9.4	8.5
Room, board, etc. ⁵	36.6	1,878	2.1	15.7
Taxes	98.9	4,795	5.5	6.4
Rent	8.0	335	0.4	15.2
Cash	7.1	296	0.3	17.1
Share	1.3	39	0.1	27.7
Interest on mortgages	16.0	823	0.9	13.8
Interest on other farm debts	23.1	452	0.5	11.6
Purchases of livestock and poultry	73.3	8,353	9.7	12.4
Cattle, hogs and sheep	59.0	6,416	7.4	15.6
Cattle	32.2	5,288	6.1	17.5
Hogs	44.1	1,081	1.2	30.1
Sheep	2.3	48	0.1	38.5
Poultry and hatching eggs	38.6	1,267	1.5	16.2
Poultry	38.3	1,216	1.4	16.6
Hatching eggs	0.6	51	0.1	..
Other livestock ⁶	10.3	670	0.8	10.6
Purchases of feed	89.3	21,976	25.4	9.8
Livestock feeding and pasturing	9.0	134	0.2	18.0
Other livestock and poultry services	59.7	837	1.0	7.8
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	38.4	336	0.4	8.5
Artificial insemination	29.1	387	0.5	..
Other breeding fees	24.9	96	0.1	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	6.6	17	--	..
Purchases of seed	91.0	2,344	2.7	14.1
Nursery stock ⁸	5.2	132	0.2	24.5
Chemical fertilizer	78.5	6,713	7.8	10.8
Agricultural lime	20.9	539	0.6	9.0
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	4.6	91	0.1	38.7
Weedicides	10.2	79	0.1	25.4
Other pesticides ⁹	57.2	860	1.0	17.2
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements	66.2	4,397	5.1	6.3
Repairs to farm houses	47.0	2,294	2.7	6.2
Repairs to other buildings	28.3	1,538	1.8	11.6
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	35.8	564	0.6	14.2
Farm business insurance	44.5	743	0.9	10.0
House and contents ¹¹	41.2	419	0.5	8.6
Other farm business insurance ¹²	35.4	324	0.4	15.4
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	94.2	4,700	5.4	11.1
Small tools and supplies ¹³	74.4	1,472	1.7	17.9
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	70.1	968	1.1	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	59.7	249	0.3	7.9
Heating fuel ¹⁶	10.1	245	0.3	17.9
Containers ¹⁷	27.3	1,285	1.5	23.4
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	49.0	480	0.5	..

TABLE 10-06. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Quebec, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	\$	\$'000	%	%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	335,562	100.0	5.6
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	81.6	37,846	11.3	4.6
Fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	81.6	22,246	6.6	5.2
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	75.3	11,300	3.4	4.2
License, registrations and insurance	73.0	4,300	1.3	3.6
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	55.9	3,225	0.9	7.0
Custom work and machine rental	78.6	14,593	4.3	7.0
Hired farm labour	35.6	23,411	7.0	11.5
Cash wages	35.5	17,789	5.3	12.7
Room, board, etc. ⁵	25.9	5,622	1.7	11.6
Taxes	99.2	15,659	4.7	2.3
Rent	5.5	1,214	0.4	19.5
Cash	5.0	1,066	0.3	23.1
Share	0.5	148	0.1	47.0
Interest on mortgages	48.6	5,762	1.7	7.1
Interest on other farm debts	26.3	2,110	0.6	9.9
Purchases of livestock and poultry	79.2	45,033	13.4	8.5
Cattle, hogs and sheep	60.4	33,404	10.0	6.0
Cattle	27.6	18,831	5.6	11.3
Hogs	37.5	14,936	4.3	13.5
Sheep	3.6	237	0.1	49.4
Poultry and hatching eggs	45.8	8,826	2.6	31.4
Poultry	...	...	...	...
Hatching eggs	...	...	...	...
Other livestock ⁶	13.3	2,803	0.8	17.4
Purchases of feed	93.7	117,130	34.9	8.0
Livestock feeding and pasturing	11.9	505	0.1	21.9
Other livestock and poultry services	61.6	3,347	1.0	7.3
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	55.2	2,669	0.8	7.5
Artificial insemination	8.3	435	0.1	..
Other breeding fees	15.1	163	0.1	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	8.8	80	--	..
Purchases of seed	91.7	8,965	2.7	3.5
Nursery stock ⁸	11.6	218	0.1	48.7
Chemical fertilizer	60.7	12,014	3.6	3.1
Agricultural lime	23.7	1,808	0.5	14.8
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	13.6	1,260	0.4	12.5
Weedicides	12.9	203	0.1	13.1
Other pesticides ⁹	62.8	1,026	0.3	21.8
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements	74.9	18,712	5.6	8.6
Repairs to farm houses	49.7	10,246	3.1	10.9
Repairs to other buildings	35.4	5,610	1.7	11.6
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	51.8	2,856	0.8	8.1
Farm business insurance	86.5	4,077	1.2	4.9
House and contents ¹¹	69.6	1,428	0.4	5.3
Other farm business insurance ¹²	77.0	2,649	0.8	5.7
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	98.8	17,444	5.2	6.7
Small tools and supplies ¹³	88.6	7,254	2.2	7.7
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	93.1	3,861	1.1	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	79.0	1,750	0.5	9.3
Heating fuel ¹⁶	12.5	1,519	0.5	18.7
Containers ¹⁷	15.6	1,594	0.5	20.3
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	62.6	1,466	0.4	..

TABLE 10-07. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Ontario, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	623,414	100.0	5.5
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	96.5	69,997	11.2	4.5
Fuel oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	96.5	44,426	7.1	4.5
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	93.2	18,633	3.0	5.4
License, registrations and insurance	92.2	6,937	1.1	5.6
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	77.1	7,401	1.2	5.0
Custom work and machine rental	86.7	27,985	4.5	4.8
Hired farm labour	49.8	72,334	11.6	14.1
Cash wages	49.6	59,986	9.6	15.1
Room, board, etc. ⁵	37.5	12,348	2.0	13.0
Taxes	95.4	30,822	4.9	4.0
Rent	17.3	15,356	2.5	19.8
Cash	14.6	10,323	1.7	25.5
Share	3.3	5,033	0.8	30.1
Interest on mortgages	37.6	11,758	1.9	8.3
Interest on other farm debts	35.2	5,261	0.8	10.2
Purchases of livestock and poultry	76.1	123,474	19.8	5.7
Cattle, hogs and sheep	61.6	109,038	17.5	6.3
Cattle	45.2	86,031	13.8	7.9
Hogs	37.9	22,428	3.6	10.2
Sheep	3.4	579	0.1	38.0
Poultry and hatching eggs	44.6	12,552	2.0	7.4
Poultry	44.3	10,037	1.6	12.0
Hatching eggs	0.3	2,515	0.4	..
Other livestock ⁶	7.3	1,885	0.3	12.8
Purchases of feed	89.8	122,178	19.6	7.3
Livestock feeding and pasturing	16.0	2,430	0.4	10.4
Other livestock and poultry services	76.7	7,854	1.2	5.2
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	70.0	4,990	0.8	5.3
Artificial insemination	34.9	2,433	0.4	..
Other breeding fees	17.6	297	--	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	13.5	135	--	..
Purchases of seed	89.9	13,888	2.2	3.6
Nursery stock ⁸	17.1	4,140	0.7	48.5
Chemical fertilizer	66.2	27,887	4.5	4.8
Agricultural lime	5.6	332	0.1	20.5
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	10.8	2,266	0.4	19.9
Weedicides	16.9	809	0.1	13.6
Other pesticides ⁹	67.8	2,607	0.4	12.4
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements ...	83.0	28,727	4.6	7.5
Repairs to farm houses	54.3	11,764	1.9	8.6
Repairs to other buildings	46.2	10,339	1.6	9.1
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	63.4	6,624	1.1	16.2
Farm business insurance	78.6	11,005	1.8	11.3
House and contents ¹¹	62.4	2,420	0.4	3.8
Other farm business insurance ¹²	75.3	8,585	1.4	13.7
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	97.9	34,903	5.6	7.8
Small tools and supplies ¹³	88.5	8,901	1.4	4.5
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	86.7	7,025	1.1	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	73.3	4,015	0.7	14.2
Heating fuel ¹⁶	12.7	6,363	1.0	26.0
Containers ¹⁷	17.2	5,642	0.9	15.6
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	81.9	2,957	0.5	..

Footnotes may be found following Table 10-12.

TABLE 10-08. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Manitoba, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	140,185	100.0	3.9
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	96.8	40,116	28.6	3.9
Fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	96.8	26,527	18.9	4.1
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	95.8	11,397	8.1	4.7
License, registrations and insurance	91.7	2,192	1.6	4.2
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	87.3	3,737	2.7	4.7
Custom work and machine rental	76.3	6,499	4.6	6.8
Hired farm labour	41.4	10,698	7.6	8.7
Cash wages	41.4	8,094	5.8	10.0
Room, board, etc. ⁵	35.9	2,604	1.8	7.0
Taxes	93.3	10,694	7.6	5.0
Rent	32.6	11,866	8.5	4.9
Cash	12.7	1,790	1.3	18.6
Share	21.5	10,076	7.2	6.4
Interest on mortgages	25.6	2,238	1.6	14.2
Interest on other farm debts	35.2	1,197	0.9	10.7
Purchases of livestock and poultry	79.0	16,563	11.8	13.3
Cattle, hogs and sheep	59.6	12,907	9.2	16.0
Cattle	33.8	10,904	7.8	18.7
Hogs	44.0	1,742	1.2	7.1
Sheep	2.2	262	0.2	41.1
Poultry and hatching eggs	60.8	3,003	2.1	13.1
Poultry	...	...	...	...
Hatching eggs	...	...	...	...
Other livestock ⁶	8.2	653	0.5	9.9
Purchases of feed	85.7	13,567	9.7	6.5
Livestock feeding and pasturing	10.7	248	0.2	22.7
Other livestock and poultry services	63.9	1,211	0.9	9.1
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	55.6	923	0.6	9.0
Artificial insemination	6.2	130	0.1	..
Other breeding fees	16.1	83	0.1	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	14.7	76	0.1	..
Purchases of seed	91.8	5,172	3.7	4.9
Nursery stock ⁸	15.1	161	0.1	68.5
Chemical fertilizer	19.7	1,611	1.1	11.6
Agricultural lime	...	...	...	...
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	...	...	...	...
Weedicides	39.5	788	0.6	10.5
Other pesticides ⁹	61.3	316	0.2	11.6
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements	77.9	4,370	3.1	8.7
Repairs to farm houses	37.9	1,345	1.0	11.8
Repairs to other buildings	43.4	1,698	1.2	13.2
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	55.2	1,327	0.9	10.8
Farm business insurance	70.7	2,077	1.5	3.9
House and contents ¹¹	43.6	487	0.4	10.4
Other farm business insurance ¹²	63.3	1,590	1.1	4.9
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	97.8	7,035	5.0	3.1
Small tools and supplies ¹³	86.7	2,681	1.9	3.5
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	86.5	1,951	1.4	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	76.2	737	0.5	7.5
Heating fuel ¹⁶	18.4	360	0.3	32.7
Containers ¹⁷	23.5	418	0.3	30.5
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	64.0	889	0.6	..

TABLE 10-09. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Saskatchewan, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	285,114	100.0	2.5
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	98.4	89,262	31.3	1.9
Fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	98.4	57,737	20.3	2.1
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	97.8	28,059	9.8	2.1
License, registrations and insurance	93.5	3,465	1.2	6.2
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	86.2	8,372	2.9	2.0
Custom work and machine rental	75.4	15,127	5.3	4.0
Hired farm labour	43.2	22,085	7.7	8.1
Cash wages	43.0	16,280	5.7	8.9
Room, board, etc. ⁵	37.8	5,805	2.0	6.7
Taxes	91.2	25,621	9.0	3.7
Rent	46.2	38,814	13.6	6.3
Cash	12.5	3,233	1.1	10.4
Share	37.6	35,581	12.5	7.0
Interest on mortgages	16.9	2,185	0.8	8.6
Interest on other farm debts	38.4	3,096	1.1	6.7
Purchases of livestock and poultry	70.3	20,401	7.2	6.9
Cattle, hogs and sheep	48.8	15,863	5.6	7.3
Cattle	27.1	12,999	4.8	8.8
Hogs	34.6	2,692	0.9	5.3
Sheep	1.1	172	0.1	45.6
Poultry and hatching eggs	53.1	2,879	1.0	9.1
Poultry .....	...	...	...	...
Hatching eggs .....	...	...	...	...
Other livestock ⁶	10.5	1,659	0.6	28.7
Purchases of feed	76.2	14,687	5.1	8.0
Livestock feeding and pasturing	15.6	1,309	0.5	12.1
Other livestock and poultry services	59.6	1,673	0.6	3.1
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	50.9	1,241	0.5	4.3
Artificial insemination	0.7	33	--	..
Other breeding fees	19.9	310	0.1	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	10.5	88	--	..
Purchases of seed	85.8	10,341	3.6	8.3
Nursery stock ⁸	4.0	35	--	32.2
Chemical fertilizer	11.4	2,405	0.8	12.2
Agricultural lime .....	...	...	...	...
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches .....	...	...	...	...
Weedicides	45.9	2,048	0.7	7.0
Other pesticides ⁹	61.5	1,356	0.5	3.8
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements	73.5	9,868	3.5	5.7
Repairs to farm houses	35.3	3,999	1.4	9.2
Repairs to other buildings	43.0	3,375	1.2	7.6
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	46.8	2,492	0.9	4.9
Farm business insurance	57.4	4,554	1.6	7.6
House and contents ¹¹	34.5	881	0.3	10.2
Other farm business insurance ¹²	49.2	3,672	1.3	7.6
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	97.6	11,864	4.2	3.0
Small tools and supplies ¹³	86.6	5,198	1.8	4.5
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	60.5	2,939	1.0	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	80.9	1,616	0.6	4.5
Heating fuel ¹⁶	24.1	628	0.2	8.9
Containers ¹⁷	12.3	448	0.2	29.2
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	59.4	1,034	0.4	..

Footnotes may be found following Table 10-12.

TABLE 10-10. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Alberta, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	328,893	100.0	3.4
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	99.0	75,783	23.0	5.1
Fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	99.0	47,360	14.4	4.5
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	96.4	23,274	7.1	7.0
License, registrations and insurance	94.2	5,148	1.5	4.1
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	85.4	6,402	2.0	5.0
Custom work and machine rental	76.0	13,509	4.1	5.2
Hired farm labour	46.4	30,047	9.1	8.0
Cash wages	46.4	23,018	7.0	8.9
Room, board, etc. ⁵	40.7	7,029	2.1	6.1
Taxes	91.3	17,790	5.4	3.5
Rent	38.1	23,043	7.0	10.3
Cash	12.6	4,288	1.3	19.5
Share	27.3	18,755	5.7	10.8
Interest on mortgages	23.0	3,825	1.2	12.7
Interest on other farm debts	52.4	3,712	1.1	7.9
Purchases of livestock and poultry	79.9	78,619	23.9	13.7
Cattle, hogs and sheep	59.3	73,665	22.4	13.7
Cattle	38.5	64,471	19.6	15.7
Hogs	39.9	7,909	2.4	10.1
Sheep	2.4	1,285	0.4	70.3
Poultry and hatching eggs	58.2	2,851	0.9	13.5
Poultry	57.9	2,833	0.9	13.6
Hatching eggs	0.9	17	--	--
Other livestock ⁶	9.6	2,103	0.6	41.0
Purchases of feed	88.0	30,222	9.2	14.1
Livestock feeding and pasturing	7.7	1,266	0.4	25.5
Other livestock and poultry services	73.3	3,147	1.0	4.7
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	70.1	2,569	0.8	6.8
Artificial insemination	6.5	287	0.1	--
Other breeding fees	9.2	203	0.1	--
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	7.9	88	--	--
Purchases of seed	91.1	8,768	2.7	4.0
Nursery stock ⁸	6.8	57	--	20.1
Chemical fertilizer	29.2	5,463	1.7	11.3
Agricultural lime	---	---	---	---
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	---	---	---	---
Weedicides	43.7	1,755	0.5	8.4
Other pesticides ⁹	53.1	961	0.3	10.0
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements	68.8	8,034	2.4	5.4
Repairs to farm houses	31.2	2,586	0.8	12.2
Repairs to other buildings	36.4	2,734	0.8	5.9
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	49.1	2,715	0.8	5.6
Farm business insurance	47.1	3,322	1.0	4.2
House and contents ¹¹	32.9	866	0.3	7.0
Other farm business insurance ¹²	37.1	2,455	0.7	7.1
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	97.8	13,154	4.0	6.1
Small tools and supplies ¹³	88.2	5,294	1.6	4.9
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	60.3	2,634	0.8	--
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	83.1	2,991	0.9	15.6
Heating fuel ¹⁶	45.8	1,092	0.3	8.1
Containers ¹⁷	14.2	317	0.1	39.3
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	40.5	826	0.3	--

TABLE 10-11. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Prairie Provinces, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	754,192	100.0	1.9
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	98.2	205,161	27.2	2.1
Fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	98.2	131,625	17.5	2.0
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	96.8	62,731	8.3	2.8
License, registrations and insurance	93.4	10,805	1.4	2.9
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	86.2	18,511	2.5	2.1
Custom work and machine rental	75.8	35,135	4.7	2.9
Hired farm labour	43.9	62,830	8.3	4.9
Cash wages	43.8	47,392	6.3	5.5
Room, board, etc. ⁵	38.3	15,439	2.0	3.9
Taxes	91.7	54,105	7.2	2.3
Rent	40.4	73,723	9.8	4.6
Cash	12.6	9,311	1.2	10.3
Share	30.5	64,412	8.6	5.0
Interest on mortgages	20.9	8,248	1.1	7.2
Interest on other farm debts	42.5	8,005	1.1	4.7
Purchases of livestock and poultry	75.5	115,584	15.3	8.9
Cattle, hogs and sheep	54.8	102,436	13.6	9.5
Cattle	32.5	88,374	11.7	10.9
Hogs	38.5	12,343	1.7	6.6
Sheep	1.8	1,719	0.2	52.6
Poultry and hatching eggs	56.6	8,732	1.1	6.6
Poultry	56.4	8,644	1.1	6.7
Hatching eggs	0.6	88	--	..
Other livestock ⁶	9.7	4,416	0.6	22.3
Purchases of feed	82.4	58,477	7.8	7.5
Livestock feeding and pasturing	11.8	2,822	0.4	12.8
Other livestock and poultry services	65.3	6,031	0.8	3.1
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	58.5	4,733	0.6	4.2
Artificial insemination	3.9	450	0.1	..
Other breeding fees	15.4	596	0.1	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	10.5	252	--	..
Purchases of seed	88.9	24,280	3.2	3.9
Nursery stock ⁸	7.4	253	--	43.8
Chemical fertilizer	19.3	9,479	1.3	7.4
Agricultural lime	0.3	7	--	36.5
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	0.6	37	--	28.3
Weedicides	43.7	4,591	0.6	4.7
Other pesticides ⁹	58.6	2,634	0.3	4.2
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements	72.9	22,270	2.9	3.6
Repairs to farm houses	34.5	7,930	1.0	6.4
Repairs to other buildings	40.8	7,807	1.0	4.7
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	49.5	6,534	0.9	3.7
Farm business insurance	56.9	9,952	1.3	3.8
House and contents ¹¹	36.0	2,235	0.3	5.3
Other farm business insurance ¹²	48.2	7,718	1.0	4.3
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	97.7	32,053	4.2	2.8
Small tools and supplies ¹³	87.2	13,172	1.7	2.7
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	66.3	7,524	1.0	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	80.6	5,344	0.7	8.7
Heating fuel ¹⁶	30.2	2,080	0.3	6.8
Containers ¹⁷	15.5	1,184	0.1	18.3
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	54.0	2,749	0.4	..

Footnotes may be found following Table 10-12.

TABLE 10-12. Gross Farm Operating Expenses with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, British Columbia, 1958

Note: The expenses listed below represent the aggregation of expenses on individual farms and therefore include expenses from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated operating expenses	Per cent of total expenses	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm operating expenses	100.0	89,310	100.0	11.0
Operating expenses for motor vehicles and power machinery (farm share) ²	91.0	10,010	11.2	6.7
Fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze ³	91.0	5,909	6.6	7.0
Repair parts and accessories, hired repair labour	84.5	2,945	3.3	8.3
License, registrations and insurance	86.5	1,155	1.3	7.5
Repairs to non-power machinery and equipment ⁴	37.2	463	0.5	10.3
Custom work and machine rental	57.4	2,375	2.7	14.0
Hired farm labour	40.3	20,630	23.1	27.8
Cash wages	39.9	18,137	20.3	30.4
Room, board, etc. ⁵	23.3	2,493	2.8	23.5
Taxes	97.8	3,606	4.0	4.4
Rent	13.3	1,543	1.7	18.4
Cash	10.3	1,083	1.2	17.6
Share	3.0	460	0.5	35.2
Interest on mortgages	26.8	2,137	2.4	12.9
Interest on other farm debts	32.3	907	1.0	15.5
Purchases of livestock and poultry	62.7	7,754	8.7	10.3
Cattle, hogs and sheep	44.6	5,974	6.7	13.5
Cattle	34.9	5,119	5.7	12.9
Hogs	15.8	356	0.4	29.6
Sheep	5.0	499	0.6	42.7
Poultry and hatching eggs	40.7	1,534	1.7	17.6
Poultry	...	...	...	...
Hatching eggs	...	...	...	...
Other livestock ⁶	4.6	247	0.3	34.9
Purchases of feed	83.5	23,764	26.6	16.3
Livestock feeding and pasturing	9.4	257	0.3	15.4
Other livestock and poultry services	49.5	845	0.9	10.5
Veterinary services, serums, tonics, vaccines, medicines, etc.	35.4	459	0.5	9.7
Artificial insemination	23.2	281	0.3	..
Other breeding fees	12.3	39	--	..
Miscellaneous livestock and poultry services ⁷	4.4	65	0.1	..
Purchases of seed	80.0	907	1.0	11.3
Nursery stock ⁸	19.4	1,271	1.4	67.1
Chemical fertilizer	43.9	1,676	1.9	17.7
Agricultural lime	15.5	177	0.2	15.1
Stable phosphate, manure and mulches	25.8	489	0.6	20.7
Weedicides	10.5	59	0.1	12.6
Other pesticides ⁹	56.0	1,030	1.2	21.0
Repairs to farm buildings and maintenance of other property improvements	59.2	2,518	2.8	16.7
Repairs to farm houses	30.7	806	0.9	15.0
Repairs to other buildings	26.7	1,087	1.2	40.9
Maintenance of other property improvements ¹⁰	36.2	625	0.7	11.2
Farm business insurance	52.6	1,112	1.2	11.8
House and contents ¹¹	43.6	440	0.5	6.7
Other farm business insurance ¹²	31.6	672	0.7	19.9
Miscellaneous farm operating expenses	94.1	5,780	6.5	22.9
Small tools and supplies ¹³	75.2	1,500	1.7	13.1
Electricity (farm share) ¹⁴	64.6	1,017	1.1	..
Magazines, fees, irrigation charges ¹⁵	61.3	1,068	1.2	12.1
Heating fuel ¹⁶	12.6	1,287	1.4	78.6
Containers ¹⁷	15.7	509	0.6	25.8
Telephone (farm share) ¹⁸	57.3	400	0.5	..

¹ The survey estimates of farm numbers were as follows: Canada, 517,513; Prince Edward Island, 7,795; Nova Scotia, 17,941; New Brunswick, 210,023; Maritime Provinces, 44,759; Quebec, 112,873; Ontario, 126,102; Manitoba, 47,179; Saskatchewan, 91,708; Alberta, 71,656; Prairie Provinces, 210,543; British Columbia, 23,236.

² The farm share was considered to be 100 per cent of the operating expenses for all farm vehicles and machinery except automobiles and trucks. A farm share of the operating expenses for these vehicles was calculated according to the ratio of miles driven for farm business to total miles driven. Total operating expenses for automobiles and trucks are shown in Table 7.

³ A gasoline tax refund of \$15,615,000 has been subtracted from the original expense total for fuel, oil, grease and anti-freeze. This tax refund has not been deducted from the operating expenses shown in Table 7.

⁴ Includes repairs to tillage and cultivation machinery; seeding, planting, fertilizing, spraying and dusting machinery; haying and harvesting machinery; dairy equipment; poultry equipment; and miscellaneous other non-power machinery and equipment.

⁵ Value of meals and food, housing or other lodging, laundry, fuel, and transportation provided to hired farm workers.

⁶ Horses, bees, goats and any other animal purchased for income purposes except fur-bearing animals.

⁷ Culling, castration, dehorning, etc.

⁸ Fruit trees, vines and plants for home garden and commercial planting; other trees, shrubs, bulbs and plants for commercial planting.

⁹ Insecticides, spray and dip disinfectants for livestock, fungicides and rodent poison.

¹⁰ Roads, lanes, tile drains, irrigation pipes and ditches, wells, cisterns and fences.

¹¹ Fire, lightning, wind or comprehensive insurance.

¹² Fire, wind and other property insurance on farm buildings and contents; floater insurance on livestock; hail and other insurance on crops; workman's compensation or other liability insurance.

¹³ Binder and baler twine; baling wire; shovels, forks, spades and axes; other garden tools; hand sprayers and dusters; fire extinguishers; grease guns; ladders; paint brushes; rope; steel cable and pulleys; milk pails and milk and cream cans; milk strainers and filters; milk bottles and caps; milker supplies; moveable hog troughs and waterers; harness and harness repairs; stable blankets and tie chains; tobacco and wool ties; beekeepers' supplies; maple syrup supplies; carpenter and other tools; other small equipment and supplies not previously specified.

¹⁴ Farm share of the cost of telephone and electricity was assigned by the survey respondents.

¹⁵ Technical books; farm magazines and bulletins; fees to marketing associations and farm organizations for marketing facilities and for live-stock registration; fees for accounting and legal services; irrigation charges by irrigation corporations.

¹⁶ Wood, oil, coal, gas, charcoal, sawdust and kerosene purchased for use in hired workers' houses, for drying crops and for brooding chicks.

¹⁷ Excludes fuel bought for use in the farm operator's house.

¹⁸ Bags, hampers, baskets, fruit boxes, lugs, vegetable crates, barrels and egg cases and cartons.

TABLE 11-01. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Canada, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Receipts for Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories are not included.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	2,485,735	100.0	2.1
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services ..	84.8	1,500,739	60.4	2.2
Cattle, calves and hides	73.1	552,983	22.3	2.5
Hogs	48.0	280,898	11.3	3.7
Sheep, lambs, and wool	9.0	17,458	0.7	17.5
Dairy products	60.4	459,471	18.5	3.7
Hens and chickens	27.6	55,087	2.2	16.0
Turkeys	3.4	26,921	1.1	20.2
Other poultry ² .....	..	3,218	0.1	..
Eggs	36.0	95,112	3.8	5.9
Livestock feeding and pasturing	5.0	8,443	0.3	16.9
Poultry feeding	0.1	1,148	0.1	54.1
Receipts from crops	68.0	842,182	33.9	3.5
Principal grains and flaxseed	44.5	548,473	22.1	2.6
Wheat ³	35.5	395,194	15.9	2.6
Barley ³	18.6	72,841	2.9	..
Flaxseed	5.8	33,624	1.4	..
Oats ³	15.2	28,683	1.2	..
Grain corn	2.0	13,308	0.5	..
Rye	1.3	4,016	0.2	..
Mixed grains	0.6	806	--	..
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	4.6	20,469	0.8	10.7
Special field crops	26.8	167,403	6.7	13.3
Tobacco	1.0	66,698	2.7	29.5
Potatoes	13.4	41,751	1.7	14.3
Sugar beets	1.3	23,519	0.9	22.9
Hay	9.9	20,207	0.8	8.3
Forage seeds ⁵	3.8	8,384	0.3	12.7
Other field crops ⁶	2.1	6,844	0.3	18.9
Vegetables and fruits	11.8	88,364	3.6	9.8
Vegetables	7.1	46,184	1.9	14.7
Tree fruits ⁷	3.1	26,038	1.0	17.6
Small fruits ⁸	4.5	16,142	0.7	26.1
Supplementary payments ⁹	12.4	17,473	0.7	3.8
Wood and maple products	19.3	35,913	1.4	6.8
Wood products	17.3	28,978	1.2	6.9
Maple products	4.0	6,936	0.2	14.9
Custom work	17.0	42,385	1.7	9.4
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	14.9	64,515	2.6	28.3

Footnotes may be found following Table 11-12.

TABLE 11-02. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Prince Edward Island, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	25,634	100.0	15.5
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services	89.3	14,056	54.8	11.3
Cattle, calves and hides	79.7	4,418	17.2	11.0
Hogs	55.7	2,143	8.3	13.2
Sheep, lambs, and wool	19.5	317	1.2	28.8
Dairy products	75.9	4,075	15.9	12.5
Hens and chickens	32.1	1,001	3.9	46.8
Turkeys .....	...	...	...	...
Other poultry ² .....	...	...	...	...
Eggs	44.4	1,990	7.8	43.2
Livestock feeding and pasturing .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry feeding .....	...	...	...	...
Receipts from crops	84.9	10,554	41.2	25.1
Principal grains and flaxseed	12.1	152	0.6	25.3
Wheat ³ .....	...	...	...	...
Barley ³ .....	...	...	...	...
Flaxseed .....	...	...	...	...
Oats ³	7.3	77	0.3	..
Grain corn .....	...	...	...	...
Rye .....	...	...	...	...
Mixed grains .....	...	...	...	...
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	0.8	9	--	100.0
Special field crops	80.6	10,161	39.6	25.3
Tobacco .....	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	79.5	9,816	38.3	26.7
Sugar beets .....	...	...	...	...
Hay	6.8	56	0.2	67.0
Forage seeds ⁵ .....	...	...	...	...
Other field crops ⁶	13.1	278	1.1	33.9
Vegetables and fruits	13.1	228	0.9	41.6
Vegetables	8.4	91	0.4	35.1
Tree fruits ⁷ .....	...	...	...	...
Small fruits ⁸ .....	...	...	...	...
Supplementary payments ⁹	—	—	—	—
Wood and maple products	25.2	332	1.3	33.0
Wood products .....	...	...	...	...
Maple products .....	...	...	...	...
Custom work	12.4	396	1.5	69.8
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	14.5	296	1.2	51.4

Footnotes may be found following Table 11-12.

TABLE 11-03. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Nova Scotia, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	45,140	100.0	8.4
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services	85.0	31,861	70.6	10.1
Cattle, calves and hides	69.3	6,073	13.5	16.3
Hogs	28.2	1,524	3.4	17.1
Sheep, lambs, and wool	14.6	545	1.2	26.1
Dairy products	65.1	15,441	34.2	13.7
Hens and chickens	21.2	1,404	3.1	18.1
Turkeys .....	...	...	...	...
Other poultry ² .....	...	...	...	...
Eggs	27.1	6,019	13.3	30.2
Livestock feeding and pasturing .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry feeding .....	...	...	...	...
Receipts from crops	49.8	4,373	9.7	30.5
Principal grains and flaxseed	4.3	100	0.2	43.2
Wheat ³ .....	...	...	...	...
Barley ³ .....	...	...	...	...
Flaxseed .....	...	...	...	...
Oats ³	4.0	92	0.2	...
Grain corn .....	...	...	...	...
Rye .....	...	...	...	...
Mixed grains .....	...	...	...	...
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	3.5	134	0.3	73.5
Special field crops	41.9	1,725	3.8	28.2
Tobacco .....	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	31.6	1,063	2.4	31.2
Sugar beets .....	...	...	...	...
Hay	13.4	383	0.8	21.1
Forage seeds ⁵ .....	...	...	...	...
Other field crops ⁶	5.0	279	0.6	71.3
Vegetables and fruits	19.9	2,414	5.4	36.4
Vegetables	14.4	1,009	2.3	36.1
Tree fruits ⁷	4.9	1,047	2.3	39.3
Small fruits ⁸	5.8	358	0.8	65.9
Supplementary payments ⁹	—	—	—	—
Wood and maple products	51.8	5,640	12.5	29.7
Wood products .....	...	...	...	...
Maple products .....	...	...	...	...
Custom work	20.4	2,067	4.6	15.3
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	13.6	1,199	2.6	39.3

Footnotes may be found following Table 11-12.

TABLE 11-04. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, New Brunswick, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	38,017	100.0	13.6
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services	77.6	22,718	59.7	13.0
Cattle, calves and hides	64.5	5,306	14.0	17.6
Hogs	32.0	2,161	5.7	24.8
Sheep, lambs, and wool	11.0	390	1.0	23.7
Dairy products	60.1	11,364	29.9	9.8
Hens and chickens	19.6	989	2.6	40.5
Turkeys .....	...	...	...	...
Other poultry ² .....	...	...	...	...
Eggs	27.0	2,225	5.8	45.7
Livestock feeding and pasturing .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry feeding .....	...	...	...	...
Receipts from crops	54.6	11,029	29.0	20.0
Principal grains and flaxseed	14.1	537	1.4	24.7
Wheat ³ .....	...	...	...	...
Barley ³ .....	...	...	...	...
Flaxseed .....	...	...	...	...
Oats ³	12.8	486	1.3	..
Grain corn .....	...	...	...	...
Rye .....	...	...	...	...
Mixed grains .....	...	...	...	...
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	3.3	114	0.3	59.6
Special field crops	43.1	7,298	19.2	29.7
Tobacco .....	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	33.7	6,151	16.2	29.8
Sugar beets .....	...	...	...	...
Hay	10.7	1,043	2.7	65.4
Forage seeds ⁵ .....	...	...	...	...
Other field crops ⁶	3.9	78	0.2	62.3
Vegetables and fruits	20.6	3,079	8.1	28.4
Vegetables	13.9	1,796	4.7	43.9
Tree fruits ⁷ .....	...	...	...	...
Small fruits ⁸ .....	...	...	...	...
Supplementary payments ⁹	-	-	-	-
Wood and maple products	40.7	2,725	7.2	9.9
Wood products .....	...	...	...	...
Maple products .....	...	...	...	...
Custom work	12.9	1,244	3.3	42.2
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	12.7	301	0.8	27.5

Footnotes may be found following Table 11-12.

TABLE 11-05. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Maritime Provinces, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	108,791	100.0	6.9
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services	82.6	68,635	63.1	6.7
Cattle, calves and hides	69.1	15,797	14.5	9.1
Hogs	34.6	5,829	5.4	11.4
Sheep, lambs, and wool	13.9	1,251	1.1	15.4
Dairy products	64.9	30,880	28.4	7.9
Hens and chickens	22.4	3,394	3.1	19.6
Turkeys	0.6	1,099	1.0	54.1
Other poultry ² .....	..	64	0.1	..
Eggs	30.1	10,233	9.4	22.0
Livestock feeding and pasturing .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry feeding .....	...	...	...	...
Receipts from crops	58.0	25,956	23.9	14.3
Principal grains and flaxseed	9.8	788	0.7	18.3
Wheat ³ .....	..	..	..	..
Barley ³ .....	..	..	..	..
Flaxseed .....	..	..	..	..
Oats ³	8.3	655	0.6	..
Grain corn .....	..	..	..	..
Rye .....	..	..	..	..
Mixed grains .....	..	..	..	..
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	3.0	258	0.2	46.6
Special field crops	49.1	19,185	17.7	17.7
Tobacco .....	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	40.8	17,030	15.7	18.9
Sugar beets .....	..	..	..	..
Hay	11.1	1,482	1.4	46.4
Forage seeds ⁵ .....	..	..	..	..
Other field crops ⁶	8.0	635	0.6	35.5
Vegetables and fruits	19.0	5,722	5.3	21.7
Vegetables	13.1	2,896	2.7	30.0
Tree fruits ⁷	3.5	1,406	1.3	36.3
Small fruits ⁸	8.6	1,420	1.3	22.6
Supplementary payments ⁹	-	-	-	-
Wood and maple products	42.5	8,697	8.0	19.5
Wood products .....	..	..	..	..
Maple products .....	..	..	..	..
Custom work	15.8	3,707	3.4	18.1
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	13.4	1,795	1.6	27.1

Footnotes may be found following Table 11-12.

TABLE 11-06. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Quebec, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	395,241	100.0	5.3
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services..	93.3	331,070	83.8	6.3
Cattle, calves and hides	82.8	52,062	13.2	5.0
Hogs	53.4	68,428	17.3	6.9
Sheep, lambs, and wool	16.9	2,473	0.6	17.4
Dairy products	82.9	169,269	42.8	7.0
Hens and chickens	27.5	19,472	4.9	30.4
Turkeys	1.2	2,962	0.8	67.1
Other poultry ² .....	..	411	0.1	..
Eggs	34.2	15,314	3.9	8.7
Livestock feeding and pasturing .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry feeding .....	...	...	...	...
Receipts from crops	48.7	37,359	9.4	14.6
Principal grains and flaxseed	8.2	2,134	0.5	9.8
Wheat ³	0.7	95	--	53.9
Barley ³ .....	...	...	...	...
Flaxseed .....	...	...	...	...
Oats ³	6.9	1,825	0.5	..
Grain corn .....	...	...	...	...
Rye .....	...	...	...	...
Mixed grains .....	...	...	...	...
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	1.7	183	--	36.2
Special field crops	37.8	22,014	5.6	19.1
Tobacco	0.7	1,260	0.3	47.5
Potatoes	24.3	12,807	3.3	31.2
Sugar beets	1.3	1,202	0.3	43.9
Hay	16.3	6,276	1.6	6.6
Forage seeds ⁵	1.1	387	0.1	46.2
Other field crops ⁶	1.1	81	--	40.8
Vegetables and fruits	16.9	13,027	3.3	24.2
Vegetables	10.2	7,903	2.0	32.7
Tree fruits ⁷	1.8	1,814	0.5	74.6
Small fruits ⁸	7.1	3,310	0.8	19.4
Supplementary payments ⁹	--	--	--	--
Wood and maple products	47.5	18,045	4.6	8.7
Wood products	40.0	11,918	3.0	5.9
Maple products	15.7	6,127	1.6	16.7
Custom work	10.9	5,283	1.3	20.4
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	18.0	3,484	0.9	10.5

TABLE 11-07. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items
and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Ontario, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	773,949	100.0	5.1
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services	87.0	544,884	70.4	3.4
Cattle, calves and hides	76.3	191,581	24.8	4.2
Hogs	52.4	106,246	13.7	7.3
Sheep, lambs, and wool	9.2	4,272	0.6	11.4
Dairy products	58.0	163,209	21.1	6.5
Hens and chickens	32.3	22,103	2.9	28.3
Turkeys	1.4	7,639	1.0	60.1
Other poultry ² .....	..	2,383	0.3	..
Eggs	38.8	42,127	5.4	9.6
Livestock feeding and pasturing	8.2	4,230	0.5	23.3
Poultry feeding	0.4	1,096	0.1	56.7
Receipts from crops	54.2	180,815	23.4	12.6
Principal grains and flaxseed	26.3	32,104	4.2	11.0
Wheat ³	16.3	12,404	1.6	8.1
Barley ³	1.9	977	0.1	..
Flaxseed	0.2	169	--	..
Oats ³	9.8	4,613	0.6	..
Grain corn	7.9	13,227	1.8	..
Rye	0.9	173	--	..
Mixed grains	0.9	539	0.1	..
Pulses, Oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	8.7	12,075	1.6	16.8
Special field crops	27.9	87,780	11.3	23.3
Tobacco	3.4	65,438	8.5	30.1
Potatoes	8.2	5,583	0.7	38.5
Sugar beets	1.8	6,222	0.8	21.9
Hay	11.3	5,994	0.8	14.8
Forage seeds ⁵	6.0	1,834	0.2	22.6
Other field crops ⁶	2.2	2,710	0.3	37.9
Vegetables and fruits	18.0	48,776	6.3	12.8
Vegetables	11.2	28,575	3.7	20.9
Tree fruits ⁷	6.2	11,398	1.5	14.9
Small fruits ⁸	6.3	8,803	1.1	46.9
Supplementary payments ⁹	—	—	—	—
Wood and maple products	13.3	6,225	0.8	9.6
Wood products	12.1	5,416	0.7	10.9
Maple products	2.2	809	0.1	17.8
Custom work	19.3	13,755	1.8	23.5
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	16.2	28,271	3.6	52.5

Footnotes may be found following Table 11-12.

TABLE 11-08. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Manitoba, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	195,831	100.0	4.1
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services	83.4	92,609	47.3	6.5
Cattle, calves and hides	73.2	42,938	21.9	9.3
Hogs	46.8	13,843	7.1	4.1
Sheep, lambs, and wool	5.1	815	0.4	29.0
Dairy products	60.8	19,142	9.8	12.9
Hens and chickens	36.8	3,442	1.7	10.6
Turkeys	7.1	4,446	2.3	28.7
Other poultry ² .....	..	164	0.1	..
Eggs	45.6	7,486	3.8	15.4
Livestock feeding and pasturing .....	..	..	..	..
Poultry feeding .....	..	..	..	..
Receipts from crops	87.6	95,469	48.8	3.5
Principal grains and flaxseed	79.6	86,183	44.0	3.5
Wheat ³	71.7	54,676	27.9	5.1
Barley ³	46.8	14,802	7.6	..
Flaxseed	22.5	8,287	4.2	..
Oats ³	37.2	7,419	3.8	..
Grain corn .....	..	..	..	..
Rye	3.5	961	0.5	..
Mixed grains .....	..	..	..	..
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	3.5	1,422	0.7	33.9
Special field crops	19.4	3,710	1.9	12.1
Tobacco .....	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	8.2	1,121	0.6	22.5
Sugar beets .....	..	..	..	..
Hay	7.2	1,107	0.6	30.3
Forage seeds ⁵	3.6	562	0.3	38.7
Other field crops ⁶	1.2	112	0.1	37.2
Vegetables and fruits	3.6	1,680	0.9	40.3
Vegetables	3.3	1,590	0.8	41.0
Tree fruits ⁷ .....	..	..	..	..
Small fruits ⁸ .....	..	..	..	..
Supplementary payments ⁹	26.4	2,474	1.3	13.9
Wood and maple products	6.2	843	0.4	32.4
Wood products .....	..	..	..	..
Maple products .....	..	..	..	..
Custom work	18.5	3,547	1.8	27.7
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	15.3	3,362	1.7	56.9

TABLE 11-09. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Saskatchewan, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ^a	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total farm cash receipts.....	100.0	467,251	100.0	3.6
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services.....	75.5	136,318	29.2	5.9
Cattle, calves and hides.....	65.2	80,978	17.3	5.1
Hogs.....	40.7	25,255	5.4	6.9
Sheep, lambs, and wool.....	3.1	1,009	0.2	32.9
Dairy products	45.4	18,641	4.0	12.3
Hens and chickens.....	22.2	1,592	0.3	11.3
Turkeys	6.1	3,474	0.8	35.2
Other poultry ² .....	..	40	--	..
Eggs.....	33.0	4,622	1.0	19.5
Livestock feeding and pasturing .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry feeding.....	...	...	...	...
Receipts from crops.....	97.4	318,207	68.1	4.0
Principal grains and flaxseed	95.7	300,313	64.3	3.9
Wheat ³	92.1	242,270	51.8	3.5
Barley ⁴	45.0	28,911	6.2	..
Flaxseed.....	15.9	18,993	4.1	..
Oats ⁵	24.3	7,826	1.7	..
Grain corn .....	...	...	...	..
Rye.....	3.1	2,311	0.5	..
Mixed grains .....	...	...	...	..
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁶	7.0	4,981	1.1	11.4
Special field crops.....	11.0	3,367	0.7	35.5
Tobacco.....	...	...	...	..
Potatoes	4.8	951	0.2	79.8
Sugar beets .....	...	...	...	..
Hay.....	4.3	1,223	0.3	28.4
Forage seeds ⁷	2.5	942	0.2	39.9
Other field crops ⁸	0.8	251	--	60.2
Vegetables and fruits	0.6	65	--	86.4
Vegetables	0.5	63	--	89.4
Tree fruits ⁹ .....	...	...	...	..
Small fruits ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	..
Supplementary payments ⁹	36.2	9,483	2.0	3.4
Wood and maple products	3.5	410	0.1	19.9
Wood products.....	...	...	...	..
Maple products .....	...	...	...	..
Custom work	22.4	8,343	1.8	13.2
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	11.5	3,973	0.8	59.6

Footnotes may be found following Table 11-12.

TABLE 11-10. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Alberta, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	433,842	100.0	3.7
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services				
Cattle, calves and hides	86.9	261,789	60.3	6.0
Hogs	73.0	149,032	34.4	5.5
Sheep, lambs, and wool	62.0	59,969	13.8	7.9
Dairy products	4.5	6,305	1.4	48.6
Hens and chickens	54.5	31,299	7.2	14.6
Turkeys	25.7	2,256	0.5	9.2
Other poultry ²	7.1	3,953	0.9	34.4
Eggs .....	..	148	0.1	..
Livestock feeding and pasturing	38.3	6,456	1.5	11.7
Poultry feeding .....	..	..	..	..
Receipts from crops	85.1	161,684	37.3	6.9
Principal grains and flaxseed	78.8	125,315	28.9	6.0
Wheat ³	60.1	85,209	19.7	6.1
Barley ³	40.9	27,449	6.3	..
Flaxseed	6.4	6,150	1.4	..
Oats ³	19.7	5,900	1.4	..
Grain corn .....	..	..	..	..
Rye	1.4	558	0.1	..
Mixed grains .....	..	..	..	..
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	2.1	1,503	0.3	35.4
Special field crops	21.7	27,688	6.4	24.5
Tobacco .....	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	4.5	3,414	0.8	60.6
Sugar beets .....	..	..	..	..
Hay	5.9	2,517	0.6	19.0
Forage seeds ⁵	8.2	3,720	0.9	20.5
Other field crops ⁶	3.4	2,772	0.6	26.7
Vegetables and fruits	2.0	2,030	0.5	75.1
Vegetables	1.9	2,019	0.5	75.6
Tree fruits ⁷ .....	..	..	..	..
Small fruits ⁸ .....	..	..	..	..
Supplementary payments ⁹	24.2	5,128	1.2	9.0
Wood and maple products	2.9	356	0.1	40.7
Wood products .....	..	..	..	..
Maple products .....	..	..	..	..
Custom work	16.9	5,788	1.3	20.8
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	13.1	4,245	1.0	38.3

Footnotes may be found following Table 11-12.

TABLE 11-11. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Prairie Provinces, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	1,096,923	100.0	2.2
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services	81.2	490,718	44.7	3.7
Cattle, calves and hides	69.6	272,947	24.9	3.6
Hogs	49.3	99,067	9.0	5.0
Sheep, lambs, and wool	4.0	8,129	0.7	35.6
Dairy products	51.9	69,082	6.3	8.2
Hens and chickens	26.7	7,291	0.7	5.9
Turkeys	6.6	11,873	1.1	17.7
Other poultry ² .....	..	351	--	..
Eggs	37.6	18,564	1.7	8.5
Livestock feeding and pasturing .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry feeding .....	...	...	...	...
Receipts from crops	91.0	575,341	52.5	3.0
Principal grains and flaxseed	86.4	511,811	46.7	2.7
Wheat ³	76.6	382,156	34.8	2.6
Barley ³	44.0	71,161	6.5	..
Flaxseed	14.1	33,430	3.1	..
Oats ³	25.6	21,145	1.9	..
Grain corn .....	...	...	...	...
Rye	2.6	3,830	0.4	..
Mixed grains .....	...	...	...	...
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	4.6	7,906	0.7	11.4
Special field crops	16.5	34,765	3.2	19.7
Tobacco .....	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	5.5	5,486	0.5	40.1
Sugar beets .....	...	...	...	...
Hay	5.5	4,847	0.4	14.0
Forage seeds ⁵	4.7	5,223	0.5	15.9
Other field crops ⁶	1.8	3,135	0.3	24.1
Vegetables and fruits	1.8	3,774	0.3	43.6
Vegetables	1.6	3,672	0.3	44.6
Tree fruits ⁷ .....	...	...	...	...
Small fruits ⁸ .....	...	...	...	...
Supplementary payments ⁹	29.9	17,085	1.6	3.8
Wood and maple products	3.9	1,608	0.1	19.9
Wood products .....	...	...	...	...
Maple products .....	...	...	...	...
Custom work	19.6	17,678	1.6	10.7
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	12.9	11,580	1.1	29.6

Footnotes may be found following Table 11-12.

TABLE 11-12. Farm Cash Receipts with Per Cent of Farms Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, British Columbia, 1958

Note: The receipts listed below represent the aggregation of receipts on individual farms and therefore include receipts from the exchange of goods and services among farmers. Official series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics exclude these direct interfarm transfers. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of total farms reporting ¹	Estimated cash receipts	Per cent of total receipts	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%			
Total farm cash receipts	100.0	110,831	100.0	12.6
Receipts from livestock and poultry including products and feeding services ..	69.1	65,434	59.0	8.8
Cattle, calves and hides	46.9	20,597	18.6	24.0
Hogs	10.8	1,328	1.2	30.5
Sheep, lambs, and wool	5.6	1,333	1.2	49.7
Dairy products	31.8	27,031	24.4	10.6
Hens and chickens	20.4	2,827	2.5	41.7
Turkeys	1.8	3,349	3.0	55.2
Other poultry ² .....	..	8	--	..
Eggs	27.0	8,873	8.0	26.8
Livestock feeding and pasturing .....	...	...	...	...
Poultry feeding .....	...	...	...	...
Receipts from crops	47.4	22,712	20.5	21.6
Principal grains and flaxseed	7.3	1,637	1.5	45.7
Wheat ³	3.1	535	0.5	55.3
Barley ³	3.2	633	0.6	..
Flaxseed .....	...	...	...	...
Oats ³	4.1	444	0.4	..
Grain corn .....	...	...	...	...
Rye .....	...	...	...	...
Mixed grains .....	...	...	...	...
Pulses, oilseeds except flaxseed and miscellaneous grains ⁴	0.4	47	--	70.6
Special field crops	17.9	3,660	3.3	22.0
Tobacco .....	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	7.0	844	0.8	45.2
Sugar beets .....	...	...	...	...
Hay	7.9	1,609	1.4	60.1
Forage seeds ⁵	2.8	902	0.8	54.5
Other field crops ⁶	1.8	283	0.3	62.1
Vegetables and fruits	31.4	17,066	15.4	27.8
Vegetables	8.6	3,138	2.8	24.5
Tree fruits ⁷	19.3	11,419	10.3	35.3
Small fruits ⁸	12.6	2,509	2.3	27.3
Supplementary payments ⁹	3.9	304	0.3	44.6
Wood and maple products	9.0	1,338	1.2	27.6
Wood products .....	...	...	...	...
Maple products .....	...	...	...	...
Custom work	12.2	1,962	1.8	32.2
Miscellaneous products and services ¹⁰	12.6	19,385	17.5	52.4

¹ The survey estimates of farm numbers were as follows: Canada, 517,513; Prince Edward Island, 7,795; Nova Scotia, 17,941; New Brunswick, 19,023; Maritime Provinces, 44,759; Quebec, 112,873; Ontario, 126,102; Manitoba, 47,179; Saskatchewan, 91,708; Alberta, 71,656; Prairie Provinces, 210,543; British Columbia, 23,236.

² Ducks, geese, guinea fowl and other revenue producing birds.

³ Includes interim and final participation payments received from the Canadian Wheat Board during the survey year.

⁴ This group would include buckwheat, soybeans, dry beans, dry peas, rapeseed, mustard seed and sunflower seed.

⁵ Alfalfa, red clover, alsike, sweet clover, timothy and brome.

⁶ Turnips, mangels, hops and other field crops not previously specified.

⁷ Apples, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, cherries, apricots.

⁸ Grapes, strawberries, raspberries, etc.

⁹ From sources such as the Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

¹⁰ Horses, furs and fur animals, honey and beeswax, nursery products, sand, gravel, topsoil and sod, resale of unused farm supplies, other farm products such as straw, etc., and other farm services such as breeding fees, sheep shearing, castration, dehorning, etc.

TABLE 12-01. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Canada, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Data for Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories are excluded.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	678,222	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	9.5	24,930	3.7	6.4
Non-farm employment	42.8	410,512	60.5	2.3
Wages and salaries	35.6	341,816	50.4	2.9
Net income from self-employment	7.7	65,755	9.7	6.2
Net income from roomers and boarders	2.8	2,941	0.4	7.9
Income from other than employment	87.1	222,695	32.8	2.3
Government pensions and allowances	74.8	160,619	23.7	1.9
Family allowances ³	60.7	74,780	11.0	1.6
Old age pensions	14.3	57,825	8.5	3.0
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	15.5	28,014	4.1	5.8
Investment income ⁵	29.1	45,244	6.7	6.1
Other income ⁶	24.7	16,832	2.5	15.6
Other money receipts ⁷	5.3	20,084	3.0	13.5

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-02. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Prince Edward Island, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	8,330	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	14.7	354	4.2	69.9
Non-farm employment	46.4	4,715	56.6	24.4
Wages and salaries	36.7	3,328	40.0	27.7
Net income from self-employment	13.9	1,332	16.0	23.4
Net income from roomers and boarders	3.1	55	0.7	60.8
Income from other than employment	87.3	3,196	38.4	8.6
Government pensions and allowances	78.8	2,991	35.9	8.2
Family allowances ³	60.2	1,015	12.2	12.0
Old age pensions	24.4	1,505	18.1	8.1
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	12.0	471	5.7	17.3
Investment income ⁵	25.3	172	2.1	41.3
Other income ⁶	13.6	33	0.4	58.5
Other money receipts ⁷	1.0	65	0.8	70.7

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-03. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Nova Scotia, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	25,229	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	9.5	642	2.5	35.1
Non-farm employment	65.5	15,206	60.3	14.2
Wages and salaries	57.2	12,850	50.9	14.8
Net income from self-employment	13.0	2,105	8.3	25.1
Net income from roomers and boarders	8.0	251	1.0	23.5
Income from other than employment	88.7	9,115	36.1	3.1
Government pensions and allowances	80.9	8,268	32.8	4.4
Family allowances ³	52.4	2,203	8.7	13.5
Old age pensions	29.5	4,349	17.2	4.1
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	19.1	1,716	6.8	15.8
Investment income ⁵	27.4	608	2.4	21.9
Other income ⁶	9.3	239	0.9	52.7
Other money receipts ⁷	3.5	266	1.1	63.6

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-04. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, New Brunswick, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	32,627	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	11.1	889	2.7	40.4
Non-farm employment	68.9	20,301	62.2	10.5
Wages and salaries	54.1	16,574	50.8	12.6
Net income from self-employment	16.9	3,438	10.5	9.6
Net income from roomers and boarders	6.6	289	0.9	41.2
Income from other than employment	88.8	11,089	34.0	10.5
Government pensions and allowances	84.6	9,986	30.6	12.0
Family allowances ³	61.8	3,041	9.3	14.6
Old age pensions	30.2	4,760	14.6	12.5
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	24.4	2,185	6.7	22.4
Investment income ⁵	17.1	509	1.6	12.4
Other income ⁶	11.9	594	1.8	20.1
Other money receipts ⁷	1.3	349	1.1	99.7

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-05. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Maritime Provinces, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	66,186	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	11.1	1,885	2.8	28.7
Non-farm employment	63.6	40,222	60.8	8.0
Wages and salaries	52.3	32,752	49.5	9.1
Net income from self-employment	14.8	6,875	10.4	10.1
Net income from roomers and boarders	6.6	595	0.9	23.0
Income from other than employment	88.5	23,400	35.4	5.2
Government pensions and allowances	82.1	21,245	32.1	6.0
Family allowances ³	57.8	6,259	9.5	8.8
Old age pensions	28.9	10,614	16.0	5.9
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	20.1	4,372	6.6	12.9
Investment income ⁵	22.7	1,289	1.9	12.8
Other income ⁶	11.2	865	1.3	20.2
Other money receipts ⁷	2.1	679	1.0	57.8

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-06. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Quebec, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	152,243	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	8.4	4,948	3.3	10.0
Non-farm employment	49.8	92,007	60.4	4.0
Wages and salaries	41.8	76,698	50.4	6.4
Net income from self-employment	8.4	14,819	9.7	19.6
Net income from roomers and boarders	2.1	490	0.3	23.3
Income from other than employment	88.6	52,844	34.7	3.9
Government pensions and allowances	84.6	47,070	30.9	3.1
Family allowances ³	73.0	24,907	16.4	2.8
Old age pensions	15.2	13,860	9.1	5.4
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	16.8	8,304	5.5	10.3
Investment income ⁵	16.7	3,513	2.3	22.4
Other income ⁶	11.2	2,260	1.5	23.8
Other money receipts ⁷	3.4	2,443	1.6	28.4

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-07. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Ontario, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	222,114	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	10.2	8,086	3.6	9.8
Non-farm employment.....	46.9	152,132	68.5	3.5
Wages and salaries	40.9	132,440	59.6	4.4
Net income from self-employment	6.0	18,566	8.4	9.9
Net income from roomers and boarders	3.8	1,126	0.5	11.0
Income from other than employment.....	84.4	53,765	24.2	4.7
Government pensions and allowances.....	69.5	35,298	15.9	4.8
Family allowances ³	56.5	15,653	7.0	3.8
Old age pensions	15.1	14,742	6.6	7.8
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	7.3	4,903	2.2	18.5
Investment income ⁵	38.3	13,412	6.0	6.7
Other income ⁶	12.4	5,055	2.3	45.5
Other money receipts ⁷	6.4	8,131	3.7	22.7

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-08. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Manitoba, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	43,276	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	9.9	2,020	4.7	9.2
Non-farm employment.....	32.1	21,953	50.7	12.5
Wages and salaries	24.8	18,130	41.9	14.1
Net income from self-employment	6.4	3,643	8.4	14.3
Net income from roomers and boarders	2.3	180	0.4	18.6
Income from other than employment.....	87.5	17,376	40.2	6.0
Government pensions and allowances.....	70.1	11,270	26.0	6.9
Family allowances ³	59.4	5,690	13.1	5.2
Old age pensions	10.9	3,786	8.7	13.8
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	7.5	1,814	4.2	19.1
Investment income ⁵	38.3	4,600	10.6	16.4
Other income ⁶	38.9	1,506	3.5	10.5
Other money receipts ⁷	7.5	1,927	4.5	27.5

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-09. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Saskatchewan, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	73,417	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	9.2	3,417	4.7	11.5
Non-farm employment	30.2	32,469	44.2	7.8
Wages and salaries	23.3	24,521	33.4	8.5
Net income from self-employment	6.9	7,648	10.4	15.1
Net income from roomers and boarders	1.8	300	0.4	16.5
Income from other than employment	87.6	32,831	44.7	8.8
Government pensions and allowances	67.3	20,903	28.5	5.8
Family allowances ³	57.2	11,084	15.1	3.2
Old age pensions	10.5	7,037	9.6	5.9
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	5.8	2,781	3.8	21.5
Investment income ⁵	32.8	9,894	13.5	18.8
Other income ⁶	50.4	2,035	2.8	5.7
Other money receipts ⁷	5.2	4,700	6.4	35.5

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-10. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Alberta, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a pending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	71,722	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	9.8	3,176	4.4	7.8
Non-farm employment	29.5	36,463	50.8	11.0
Wages and salaries	23.6	27,286	38.0	13.7
Net income from self-employment	6.3	8,986	12.5	13.3
Net income from roomers and boarders	1.6	192	0.3	20.4
Income from other than employment	88.2	30,136	42.0	5.7
Government pensions and allowances	77.4	16,510	23.0	3.9
Family allowances ³	57.3	8,519	11.9	4.1
Old age pensions	9.1	5,191	7.2	7.5
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	40.9	2,800	3.9	6.7
Investment income ⁵	26.0	9,810	13.7	13.8
Other income ⁶	34.9	3,816	5.3	28.3
Other money receipts ⁷	5.8	1,947	2.7	27.8

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-11. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Prairie Provinces, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms.....	..	188,415	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	9.6	8,613	4.6	6.5
Non-farm employment	30.4	90,885	48.2	6.0
Wages and salaries	23.7	69,937	37.1	7.1
Net income from self-employment.....	6.6	20,277	10.8	8.6
Net income from roomers and boarders	1.8	671	0.4	10.7
Income from other than employment	87.8	80,343	42.6	4.4
Government pensions and allowances	71.4	48,683	25.8	3.3
Family allowances ³	57.7	25,294	13.4	2.3
Old age pensions	10.1	15,995	8.5	4.8
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	18.2	7,395	3.9	9.7
Investment income ⁵	31.7	24,803	12.9	10.0
Other income ⁶	42.5	7,357	3.9	14.9
Other money receipts ⁷	6.0	8,573	4.6	21.4

Footnotes may be found following Table 12-12.

TABLE 12-12. Farm Family Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Families Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, British Columbia, 1958

Note: The family was defined as a spending unit which, in this case, would consist of the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household. Families on managed farms were excluded. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of families reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms.....	..	49,264	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	7.9	1,398	2.8	29.8
Non-farm employment	58.8	35,266	71.6	8.1
Wages and salaries	52.6	29,990	60.9	8.3
Net income from self-employment.....	8.8	5,217	10.6	22.0
Net income from roomers and boarders	1.5	59	0.1	23.9
Income from other than employment	85.9	12,343	25.1	8.0
Government pensions and allowances	74.4	8,322	16.9	9.1
Family allowances ³	56.5	2,668	5.4	5.4
Old age pensions	14.3	2,615	5.3	14.1
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	21.2	3,040	6.2	15.9
Investment income ⁵	27.5	2,726	5.5	17.2
Other income ⁶	21.2	1,295	2.6	10.7
Other money receipts ⁷	8.7	257	0.5	39.6

¹ The survey estimates of total numbers of families (operators) were as follows: Canada, 520,734; Prince Edward Island, 7,916; Nova Scotia, 18,079; New Brunswick, 19,309; Maritime Provinces, 45,304; Quebec, 112,282; Ontario, 128,159; Manitoba, 47,937; Saskatchewan, 91,877; Alberta, 72,310; Prairie Provinces, 212,124; British Columbia, 22,865.

² Per cent of total income received from sources other than the operation of a farm or farms.

³ Family allowances, although paid to wives of operators, were credited to the operator.

⁴ Veterans' pensions, disability allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, welfare payments and workman's compensation benefits.

⁵ Net income from rental of farm and non-farm real estate, bond interest, stock dividends, mortgage interest, bank and other interest, royalties and oil rights.

⁶ Other pensions, annuities, patronage dividends and other recurring income not previously specified.

⁷ Non-recurring receipts such as inheritances, cash settlements of life and property insurance, income tax refunds, etc.

TABLE 13-01. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Canada, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Data for Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories and data from operators of managed farms are excluded.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	470,284	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	5.9	9,228	2.0	13.6
Non-farm employment	33.7	270,890	57.6	2.3
Wages and salaries	26.9	211,170	44.9	3.0
Net income from self-employment	6.3	57,261	12.2	6.9
Net income from roomers and boarders	2.4	2,459	0.5	7.1
Income from other than employment	83.6	172,259	36.6	2.4
Government pensions and allowances	69.3	115,516	24.6	1.8
Family allowances ³	59.1	73,052	15.5	1.6
Old age pensions	6.8	22,183	4.7	4.7
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	13.1	20,281	4.3	5.9
Investment income ⁵	27.9	41,409	8.8	6.2
Other income ⁶	24.2	15,333	3.3	16.7
Other money receipts ⁷	4.8	17,907	3.8	14.1

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-02. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Prince Edward Island, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	5,602	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	8.1	133	2.4	37.1
Non-farm employment	37.3	3,326	59.4	15.9
Wages and salaries	27.9	2,160	38.6	27.7
Net income from self-employment	10.7	1,127	20.1	24.9
Net income from roomers and boarders	2.1	39	0.7	85.7
Income from other than employment	79.6	2,078	37.1	13.8
Government pensions and allowances	70.2	1,886	33.7	14.6
Family allowances ³	56.9	991	17.7	11.9
Old age pensions	9.4	489	8.7	31.3
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	9.8	407	7.3	23.3
Investment income ⁵	22.7	159	2.8	40.0
Other income ⁶	13.6	33	0.6	58.5
Other money receipts ⁷	1.0	65	1.2	70.7

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-03. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Nova Scotia, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	16,136	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	7.2	352	2.2	51.2
Non-farm employment	54.3	9,729	60.3	10.5
Wages and salaries	45.6	8,141	50.5	13.5
Net income from self-employment	10.4	1,467	9.1	18.8
Net income from roomers and boarders	4.9	122	0.8	21.0
Income from other than employment	80.8	5,794	35.9	4.6
Government pensions and allowances	69.6	5,160	32.0	5.1
Family allowances ³	50.6	2,111	13.1	14.3
Old age pensions ⁴	15.9	1,829	11.3	12.4
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	14.6	1,220	7.6	26.2
Investment income ⁵	25.2	521	3.2	26.2
Other income ⁶	8.1	113	0.7	47.3
Other money receipts ⁷	3.2	261	1.6	64.8

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-04. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, New Brunswick, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	20,536	100.0	...
Farm employment, wages and salaries	6.9	370	1.8	65.2
Non-farm employment	54.6	12,667	61.7	15.7
Wages and salaries	44.6	10,463	50.9	18.1
Net income from self-employment	10.2	2,036	9.9	12.6
Net income from roomers and boarders	4.7	167	0.8	25.0
Income from other than employment	81.6	7,163	34.9	11.0
Government pensions and allowances	75.0	6,188	30.1	13.6
Family allowances ³	55.7	2,838	13.8	15.8
Old age pensions	14.2	1,825	8.9	10.5
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	19.3	1,525	7.4	24.3
Investment income ⁵	15.7	470	2.3	16.7
Other income ⁶	11.3	506	2.5	17.6
Other money receipts ⁷	1.0	336	1.6	99.6

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-05. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting,
Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Maritime Provinces, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	42,274	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	7.2	855	2.0	45.4
Non-farm employment	51.4	25,722	60.8	8.9
Wages and salaries	42.1	20,764	49.1	10.9
Net income from self-employment	10.3	4,630	11.0	10.1
Net income from roomers and boarders	4.3	328	0.8	18.1
Income from other than employment	80.9	15,035	35.6	5.9
Government pensions and allowances	72.0	13,234	31.3	7.0
Family allowances ³	53.9	5,940	14.1	9.4
Old age pensions	14.0	4,143	9.8	8.1
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	15.8	3,152	7.5	15.8
Investment income ⁵	20.7	1,150	2.7	14.9
Other income ⁶	10.4	651	1.5	16.2
Other money receipts ⁷	1.9	661	1.6	57.1

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-06. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting,
Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Quebec, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
				%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	100,062	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	5.6	1,700	1.7	26.9
Non-farm employment	39.1	57,112	57.1	4.4
Wages and salaries	31.4	44,026	44.0	7.1
Net income from self-employment	7.2	12,669	12.7	23.4
Net income from roomers and boarders	1.9	417	0.4	20.5
Income from other than employment	84.1	39,062	39.0	3.5
Government pensions and allowances	79.0	33,855	33.8	2.6
Family allowances ³	71.4	24,421	24.4	2.5
Old age pensions	5.6	3,837	3.8	15.1
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	12.8	5,597	5.6	9.7
Investment income ⁵	15.9	3,200	3.2	20.3
Other income ⁶	10.5	2,008	2.0	25.0
Other money receipts ⁷	3.2	2,188	2.2	29.5

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-07. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Ontario, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	148,743	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	5.4	2,238	1.5	15.1
Non-farm employment	35.7	97,360	65.5	3.3
Wages and salaries	28.8	78,492	52.8	4.0
Net income from self-employment	5.3	17,785	12.0	9.8
Net income from roomers and boarders	3.6	1,083	0.7	11.1
Income from other than employment	80.7	41,529	27.9	4.5
Government pensions and allowances	63.3	24,980	16.8	4.0
Family allowances ³	54.6	15,184	10.2	4.1
Old age pensions	7.8	6,270	4.2	9.7
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	5.4	3,525	2.4	17.5
Investment income ⁵	36.8	12,062	8.1	6.9
Other income ⁶	12.0	4,487	3.0	49.9
Other money receipts ⁷	6.0	7,616	5.1	25.3

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-08. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Manitoba, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	31,821	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	5.6	570	1.8	18.2
Non-farm employment	24.6	15,424	48.5	14.7
Wages and salaries	18.7	12,204	38.4	18.0
Net income from self-employment	5.0	3,070	9.6	12.1
Net income from roomers and boarders	2.1	150	0.5	17.2
Income from other than employment	85.8	14,047	44.1	6.6
Government pensions and allowances	64.6	8,348	26.2	7.4
Family allowances ³	58.4	5,582	17.5	5.2
Old age pensions	4.8	1,328	4.2	9.6
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	6.1	1,438	4.5	23.8
Investment income ⁵	36.6	4,264	13.4	17.2
Other income ⁶	38.6	1,434	4.5	8.6
Other money receipts ⁷	6.3	1,781	5.6	30.5

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-09. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting,
Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Saskatchewan, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	55,601	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	6.0	1,627	2.9	18.5
Non-farm employment	24.4	23,304	41.9	6.1
Wages and salaries	18.5	16,315	29.3	7.4
Net income from self-employment	5.7	6,731	12.1	17.1
Net income from roomers and boarders	1.6	258	0.5	18.8
Income from other than employment	85.2	27,100	48.7	9.4
Government pensions and allowances	63.0	16,107	29.0	6.0
Family allowances ³	56.0	10,885	19.6	3.1
Old age pensions	5.7	3,293	5.9	11.5
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	4.4	1,928	3.5	23.9
Investment income ⁵	31.7	8,997	16.2	18.4
Other income ⁶	50.2	1,996	3.6	5.6
Other money receipts ⁷	4.6	3,570	6.4	34.2

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-10. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting,
Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Alberta, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	53,574	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	6.1	1,268	2.4	8.3
Non-farm employment	23.6	25,508	47.6	9.2
Wages and salaries	18.0	17,358	32.4	14.3
Net income from self-employment	5.3	7,986	14.9	15.7
Net income from roomers and boarders	1.3	164	0.3	20.5
Income from other than employment	86.4	24,956	46.6	6.7
Government pensions and allowances	74.2	12,070	22.5	4.3
Family allowances ³	56.4	8,418	15.7	4.1
Old age pensions	3.8	1,772	3.3	13.2
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	39.4	1,879	3.5	12.2
Investment income ⁵	24.9	9,277	17.3	14.9
Other income ⁶	34.3	3,609	6.7	30.9
Other money receipts ⁷	5.4	1,843	3.4	28.5

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-11. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, Prairie Provinces, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	140,996	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	5.9	3,464	2.5	10.4
Non-farm employment	24.2	64,236	45.6	5.5
Wages and salaries	18.4	45,876	32.5	7.7
Net income from self-employment	5.4	17,788	12.6	9.8
Net income from roomers and boarders	1.6	572	0.4	11.3
Income from other than employment	85.8	66,103	46.9	4.8
Government pensions and allowances	67.2	36,525	25.9	3.4
Family allowances ³	56.7	24,886	17.7	2.3
Old age pensions	4.8	6,394	4.5	7.3
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	16.7	5,245	3.7	10.9
Investment income ⁵	30.5	22,538	16.0	10.2
Other income ⁶	42.1	7,040	5.0	16.0
Other Money receipts ⁷	5.3	7,193	5.1	20.0

Footnotes may be found following Table 13-12.

TABLE 13-12. Farm Operator Income from Sources Other than Farm Operation with Per Cent of Operators Reporting, Percentage Distribution among Items and Coefficient of Variation of the Estimates, British Columbia, 1958

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Item	Per cent of operators reporting ¹	Estimated income	Per cent of total income ²	Coefficient of variation of estimate
	%	\$'000	%	%
Total income from sources other than operation of farms .....	..	38,208	100.0	..
Farm employment, wages and salaries	6.0	970	2.5	32.7
Non-farm employment	49.1	26,460	69.3	7.8
Wages and salaries	42.5	22,012	57.6	7.8
Net income from self-employment	7.4	4,390	11.5	18.5
Net income from roomers and boarders	1.5	59	0.2	23.9
Income from other than employment	83.2	10,529	27.6	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	70.4	6,922	18.1	7.6
Family allowances ³	54.8	2,621	6.9	5.2
Old age pensions	10.4	1,539	4.0	12.7
Other government pensions and allowances ⁴	19.8	2,762	7.2	15.9
Investment incomes ⁵	26.0	2,460	6.4	12.8
Other income ⁶	20.4	1,147	3.0	10.3
Other Money Receipts ⁷	7.9	249	0.7	39.3

¹ The survey estimates of total numbers of families (operators) were as follows: Canada, 520,734; Prince Edward Island, 7,916; Nova Scotia, 18,079; New Brunswick, 19,309; Maritime Provinces, 45,304; Quebec, 112,282; Ontario, 128,159; Manitoba, 47,937; Saskatchewan, 91,877; Alberta, 72,310; Prairie Provinces, 212,124; British Columbia, 22,865.

² Per cent of total income received from sources other than the operation of a farm or farms.

³ Family allowances, although paid to wives of operators, were credited to the operator.

⁴ Veterans' pensions, disability allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, welfare payments and workman's compensation benefits.

⁵ Net income from rental of farm and non-farm real estate, bond interest, stock dividends, mortgage interest, bank and other interest, royalties and oil rights.

⁶ Other pensions, annuities, patronage dividends and other recurring income not previously specified.

⁷ Non-recurring receipts such as inheritances, cash settlements of life and property insurance, income tax refunds, etc.

